THE SPORTING MAGAZINE;

OR,

MONTHLY CALENDAR

OF THE

TRANSACTIONS of the TURF, the CHACE,
And every other DIVERSION interesting to the MAN of PLEASURE, ENTERPRIZE and SPIRIT,

For MAY, 1798.

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Embellished with an Etching of a BULL-DOG, by Mr. Howitt, and the Portraiture of PATRIOT, a celebrated Running Horse, engraved by Scott, from a Drawing of Mr. Sartorius.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Peterborough Correſpondent has favoured us with a very good Poetical Article this Month, but ſtill, and without cauſe or reaſon, he incloſes his favours in a blank cover, and thereby puts us to the expence of double poſtage.

Gratitude impells us to return ſincere thanks to our numerous Correſpondents, for their recent favours. The Pedigree of Baronet, we hope to receive for the next Number.

The Drawing of the Earl of Darlington's Stables at Raby, is received, and ſhall be put into the Engraver's hands for the next Month's publication.

THE

Sporting Magazine,

For MAY 1798.

EPSOM RACES.

THOUGH we ſhall give Epſom Races in our Calendar in the uſual way, we nevertheleſs muſt here remark, that the Races on Thurſday the 24th, and Friday the 25th of May, afforded excellent ſport. The winners of the Derby and the Oaks, were both bred by Sir H. Houghton. The firſt was run in Mr. Cookſon's name; and it was ſaid in the field, that the winner cleared 15,000l. on the race. The Oaks was a very pretty heat, but won eaſy by Mr. Durand's bay filly. The boy who rode the Derby, held a bet of ſeven fifties to one, that he would name the winner of both ſtakes. Having won the firſt on Thurſday, he ſtated this to Mr. Durand, named Mr. D.'s filly for the Oaks, and requeſted permiſſion to ride for him, which was granted; and the boy won both. Mr. Durand got better than 1000 guineas by the Oaks. The plate on Friday afternoon was won by Lord Groſvenor's Meteor, after two good heats; the ſecond was ſmartly conteſted, between Lord Groſvenor's and Mr. Durand's horſe, well matched, and even betting all the time. The ground was not ſo crowded as on Thurſday; but, amongſt the faſhionable, we ſaw the Prince of Wales, Margrave and Margravina of Anſpach; Lords Derby, Groſvenor, Egremont, Jerſey, Clermont, Morpeth, Say and Sele; Sirs C. Bunbury, John and Lady Lade, Thomas Pelham, Meſſ. C. Windham, Villiers, Paget, Bullock, &c. &c.

To the EDITOR *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

BEING a conſtant reader of a publication of your's, entitled, "the Sporting Magazine," and frequently finding accounts of long or good chaſes, I therefore flatter myſelf the following account may not be diſagreeable to the amateurs of fox-hunting.—A few days ſince ſix couple of harriers, belonging to John Clevland, Eſq. of Tapley, in the county of Devon, found a fox in a very capital ſtile, in the pariſh of Iddeſleigh, and after as ſevere a burſt of an hour and three quarters, as the oldeſt ſportſman ever experienced, he was obliged to ſeek refuge by throwing himſelf into the river Torridge, and ſecreting himſelf under the hover of the bank; immediately on the hounds coming to the water's edge, a check enſued, but three couple went over the river, and made ſeveral caſts to regain their ſcent; but finding their diligence fruitleſs, they reſwam the river, and challenged their chaſe in his place of retreat, from whence he was pulled by one of the hounds fairly up on the land, the dog holding the fox by the pad, and the fox hold of the dog's noſe; and what is ſtill more remarkable, every hound was in at the death. It is ſuppoſed the fox ran upwards of twenty miles; and during the chaſe made for two beds of earth; but the gallant handful preſſed him ſo hard, that he could not accompliſh his deſign, and was obliged to beat back his foil almoſt in view the

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whole way. Thus in an hour and three quarters, six couple of harriers performed a deed, which in the annals of sporting will not soon be forgotten.

I have the honour to be,
Mr. Editor,
Your obliged humble servant, and constant reader,
TITUS.

Biddeford, April 23, 1798.

DUEL BETWEEN THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM PITT AND GEORGE TIERNEY, ESQ.

The Seconds account, as published on Monday morning May 28.

WE are authorized to state, that in consequence of what passed on Friday last * (which produced a challenge from Mr. Tierney) Mr. Pitt accompanied by Mr. Ryder, and Mr. Tierney accompanied by Mr. George Walpole, met at three o'clock yesterday afternoon on Putney heath.

After some ineffectual attempts on the part of the seconds to prevent further proceedings, the parties took their ground at the distance twelve paces. A case of pistols was fired at the same moment without effect; a second case was also fired in the same manner, Mr. Pitt firing his pistol in the air: the seconds then jointly interferred, and insisted that the matter should go no farther, it being their decided opinion that sufficient satisfaction had been given, and that the business was ended with perfect honour to both parties.

May 28, 1798.

* "What passed on Friday last," was during the debate on the Bill for suspending Seamen's Protections; in which Mr. Pitt declared that he regarded Mr. Tierney's opposition to the Bill "as *proceeding* from a *wish* to *impede* the *service* of the *country*."

Mr. Tierney called Mr. Pitt to order. He appealed to the House to say whether such terms should be used, and called on the Speaker for his protection.

The Speaker said, that if the House should consider the words which had been used as conveying a personal reflection on the Honourable Gentleman, they were, in that point of view, to be regarded as *unparliamentary* and *disorderly*. It was for the House to decide on their application. They would wait, in the mean time, for the explanation of the Right Honourable Gentleman.

Mr. Pitt said, that if he was called on to *explain away* any thing which he had said, the House may wait long enough for such an *explanation!* He was of opinion that the Honourable Gentleman was opposing a necessary measure for the defence of the country, and therefore he should neither *explain* nor *retract* any particle of what he had said on the subject.

Here the conversation ended.

DUELLING.

WE are told by the writer of the Life of Gustavus Adolphus, that in one of the Prussian Campaigns, when the practice of duelling had arisen to a considerable height in the Swedish Army, not only amongst people of rank and fashion, but even amongst common soldiers, this Prince published a severe Edict against it, denouncing death against every delinquent.

Soon after a quarrel arose between two officers of very high command, and as they knew the King's firmness in preserving his word inviolable, they agreed to request an audience, which being granted, they stated their cause of difference, and besought his Majesty's permission to decide the affair like men of honour. The King took fire in the moment, but repressed his passion with such art, that they easily mistook him: of course, with some reluctance, but under the appearance of compassionating brave men, who thought their reputation injured, he told them that he blamed them much for their mistaken notions

tions concerning fame and glory; yet as this reasonable determination appeared to be the result of deliberate reflection, to the best of their deluded capacity, he would allow them to decide the affair at a time and place specified; and, "Gentlemen (said he), I will be an eye-witness myself to your extraordinary valour and prowess."

At the hour appointed Gustavus arrived, accompanied by a small body of infantry, whom he formed into a circle round the combatants. "Now (says he) fight till one man dies." Then calling the executioner of the army to him (or rather the Provost Marshal, as the language then ran), "Friend, (said he) the instant one man is killed, behead the other before my eyes." Astonished at such inflexible firmness, the two Generals, after pausing a moment, fell down on their knees, and asked forgiveness of the King, who made them embrace each other, and give their promise to continue faithful friends to their last moments, as they did, with sincerity and thankfulness.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE STRUCTURE, ECONOMY, AND DISEASES OF THE FOOT OF THE HORSE, AND ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SHOEING.

BY EDWARD COLEMAN,

Professor of the Veterinary College, Principal Veterinary Surgeon to the British Cavalry, and to his Majesty's Most Honourable Board of Ordnance, and Honorary Member of the Board of Agriculture. 12s. Johnson.

BY an advertisement in the public papers, we are to receive this (a thin quarto) as the first of four volumes. The author is one of those children of fortune, that, by a lucky coincidence of events, has gained the high road to honour and profit; and that by a connection of the institution, of which he is Professor, with the newly adopted system of employing Veterinary Surgeons in our Cavalry, &c.

On this head Mr. Coleman, who dedicates his work to the King, says, his Majesty by conferring on the Veterinary Surgeons, employed in the Cavalry, the rank of Commissioned Officers, has thereby done more to promote the Veterinary Art, than could be effected in centuries. This single act of his Majesty, adds Mr. Coleman, has not only raised the Art from contempt to respectability, but has already induced many medical students of liberal education, to devote their services to its improvement; that the Dedication may not want a well-turned compliment, and which is a necessary ingredient in all Dedications, Mr. Coleman concludes by saying, his Majesty's distinguished attention to the progress and cultivation of knowledge in general has, in no one instance, been more happily employed than in the present, since the noblest and most valuable arts are those, which embrace the widest sphere of benevolence, utility to mankind, mercy and relief to the brute creation.

After some prefatory observations on the establishment of the Veterinary College, the neglect of the Art, &c. Mr. Coleman, by way of introduction, proceeds as follows:

"The practice of shoeing horses does not appear to have undergone any material alteration in this country for centuries; yet it will not be doubted, I believe, but that this art is susceptible of great improvement. Those who have been employed to shoe horses, and attend to their diseases, have never acted upon principles of any sort: nor could it be expected that men, totally destitute of all knowledge of the

the horse's foot, and the uses of the different parts, should be able to cut the hoof, and apply a shoe, without destroying, or in some degree perverting, the intentions of nature. Ignorant of chemistry and the properties of medicine, unacquainted with the structure and economy of the animal, it was impossible for them to adopt any rational system: and without system it was not likely that the practice could ever be much improved. With greater probability of success might we employ an ignorant mechanic to supply the defects of a watch, who had never examined the situation and use of the wheels and the spring, or any part of its structure. We could not expect much advantage from the labours of such a man; and yet his employment would be less intricate and difficult than that of a Farrier, who has to keep in health, or remove the diseases of a complicated machine, the internal parts of which he has probably never once seen. The artist who attends to the clock or watch, or any inanimate machine, begins to learn his art scientifically and properly. He takes the machine to pieces; he sees all the parts that enter into its composition; he learns the situation and uses of these parts, and the relative importance of each, before he attempts to remove a single impediment or defect. But the smith is required to preserve various parts of the horse's foot in health that he never saw, and restore them, when diseased, to their original condition, without being acquainted with their anatomy or functions.

" No doubt many men of great natural talents have devoted much of their time and labour to this pursuit; but without Anatomy to teach them the formation of the foot, and without physiology to indicate the uses of the parts, their principles, if they possessed any, must be fallacious or doubtful, and the success of their practice uncertain.

" As no improvements have been, or were likely to be made by men labouring under these disadvantages, it must be a matter of great exultation to the original founders and supporters of the Veterinary College to be informed, that upwards of eighty pupils have been made acquainted with proper principles, calculated to improve the practice. They have seen the parts of which the horse is formed; they have been taught the functions of these parts; they have attended to the different diseases incident to horses, and the remedies employed. Where these have not proved successful, the animals have been opened after death, and the diseased parts examined. We have in this manner been able to demonstrate, that the opinions formed of the diseases were justly or erroneously founded, that we could or could not have done more to preserve the life of the animal.

" The Veterinary Pupils have been instructed by a very celebrated Physician, Dr. Fordyce, in the Materia Medica, Chemistry, and the practice of Physic. And they have heard Lectures on Human Anatomy and Physiology, and on the principles and practice of Surgery, by Dr. Baillie, Messrs. Cruikshank, Home, Cooper, and Wilson. The professional knowledge of these gentlemen, is universally admitted, and above my praise. But I think it a duty to acknowledge their liberality in giving their assistance and instructions to the Veterinary Pupils, without fee or reward. I ought not here to forget the debt which we owe to the memory of the late celebrated John Hunter, one of the first and best friends to this institution: neither will I neglect to acknowledge

ledge the numerous advantages I have derived from the instructions of my particular friend, Mr. Cline; to whom I am indebted not only for any attainments I may have made in the study of Human Anatomy, but also for having directed my attention, and given me much information, on my present subject.

"The improvements that can be made by any individual, must be trifling, and not worthy of national support; but the accumulated talents and industry of all the Veterinary Surgeons, directed to one object, must ultimately be attended with great and manifold discoveries.

"The public have already derived some advantage from the Veterinary College, in return for the liberal grants that have been made by Parliament. Most of the regiments of regular cavalry in England, have been supplied with Veterinary Surgeons; and I believe that there is no regiment in his Majesty's service, which has had an opportunity of seeing the Veterinary practice, opposed to the former system, that would not feel a pleasure in bearing testimony to the advantages which Government has already derived from their appointment.

"The horses of his Majesty's Most Honourable Board of Ordnance, have been shod very successfully for two years on the plan employed in the College; and the greater part of the British Cavalry are now shod in the same manner.

"A proper mode of shoeing is certainly of more importance than the treatment of any disease, or perhaps of all the diseases incident to horses. The foot is a part that we are particularly required to preserve in health; and if this art be judiciously employed, the foot will not be more liable to disease than any other organ. But if the principles of shoeing are not well understood, then the practice becomes pernicious; then, instead of preventing, we are creating diseases. Now as all horses employed require to be constantly shod, so all horses are liable to be diseased, if the principles and practice of shoeing are erroneous; and when disease takes place, lameness is a frequent consequence.

"If, therefore, it be a fact that the common practice of shoeing engenders diseases, while the practice here recommended preserves Horses' feet in their natural state; then it will be admitted, that great benefits result to the public from its general adoption. And that the practice may be faithfully executed in the army, a farrier from each regiment of cavalry has been permitted to attend the College, to learn the practical part of shoeing. This plan was thought necessary, to remove the prejudices of the Farriers, and to prevent their opposition to the principles of shoeing recommended at the College, and adopted by the Army Veterinary Surgeons.

It is notorious that the common practice of shoeing produces corns, contracted feet, and many other diseases; and it is a fact now ascertained, that these diseases may be prevented.

The intention of this publication is to make the principles and practice of the Veterinary College more generally known. Some Gentlemen from novelty, some from partial information, and others from conviction of its utility, have employed horse-shoes very similar to those used at the College. But to the compleat success of the system, it is necessary that close attention be paid to two circumstances. It is not only requisite that the shoe should be accurately made, but the foot must be cut and prepared very differently from the common mode.

Whatever

Whatever shoe be employed, if parts that are essential to the economy of the foot are not preserved; and if the useless parts that require removal be allowed to remain, the foot must soon be in a morbid state. Where the hoof is cut improperly, the shoe must fail of success; not perhaps from any fault in the construction of the shoe, but from its application. Nevertheless it will not be found to require more mechanical dexterity to cut the hoof properly than improperly; and the best form of shoes is made with as little labor as a common shoe.

(To be continued.)

THE BULL DOG.

AN Etching of this species of Dog is given in the present Number, and to be placed opposite this page. The artist, Mr. Howitt, is himself publishing a work on sporting subjects. His advertisement in the public papers runs thus:

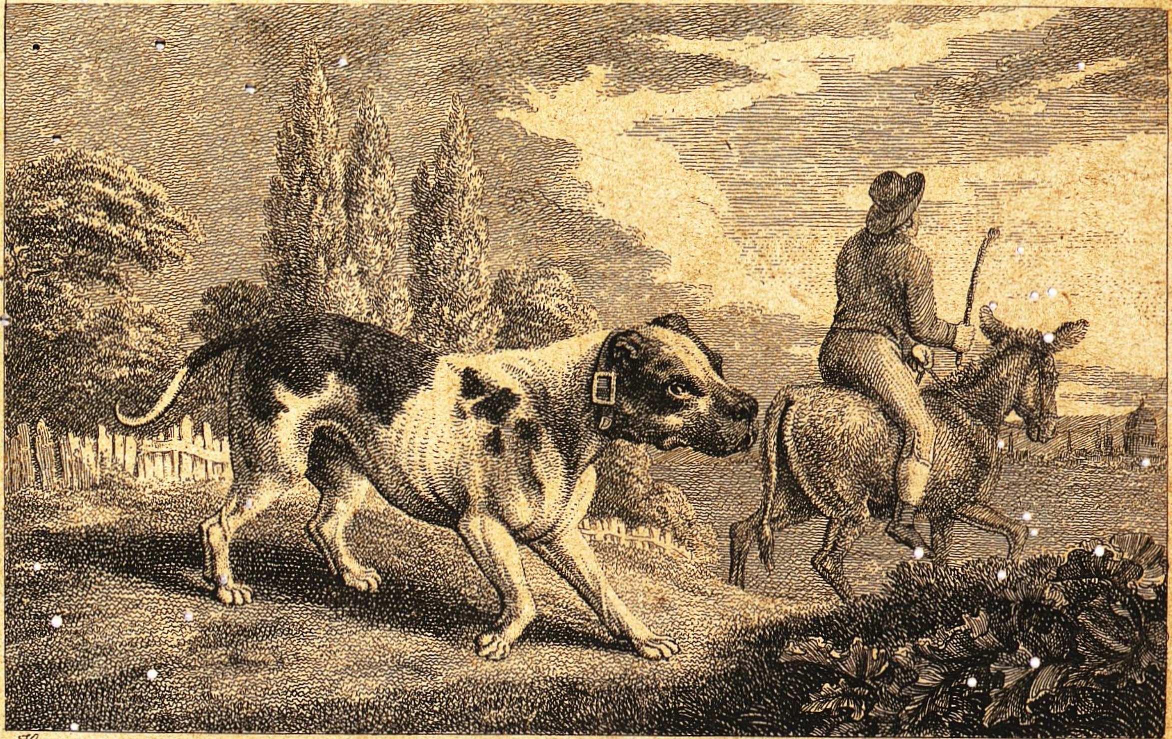
This day is published, price Six Shillings, No. I. containing Six Plates of a Book of Prints, to be elegantly printed in Medium Quarto, entitled—the BRITISH SPORTSMAN, designed and executed in finished Etching by S. HOWITT, No. 9, Macclesfield-street, Soho, London, where Sixty Drawings of the Work may be seen, viz.

1 Hare-sitting.
2 Hare-running.
3 Hare-feeding.
4 Male Fallow-deer
5 Does and Fawns
6 Male Red Deer.
7 Hind and Calf.
8 The Otter.
9 The Fox.
10 Bitch Fox and Cubs.
11 The Hunted Fox.
12 The Badger.
13 The Terrier.
14 The Greyhound.
15 The Lurcher.
16 Spaniels.
17 The Water Spaniel.
18 The Setter.
19 The Spanish Pointer.
20 The Harrier.
21 The Staghound.
22 The Foxhound.
23 The Otterhound.
24 The Shooting Poney.
25 The Hunter.
26 Hare Hunting, No. 1.
27 Hare Hunting, No. 2.
28 Hare Hunting, No. 3.
29 Hare Hunting, No. 4.
30 Coursing, No. 1.
31 Coursing, No. 2.
32 Coursing, No. 3.
33 Coursing, No. 4.
34 Shooting a Buck.
35 Toiling ditto.
36 Partridge Netting.
37 Stag Hunting, No. 1.
38 Stag Hunting, No. 2.
39 Stag Hunting, No. 3.
40 Stag Hunting, No. 4.
41 Otter Hunting.
42 Fox Hunting, No. 1.
43 Fox Hunting, No. 2.
44 Fox Hunting, No. 3.
45 Fox Hunting, No. 4.
46 Fox Hunting, No. 5.
47 Fox Hunting, No. 6.
48 Partridge Shooting.
49 Duck ditto.
50 Woodcock ditto.
51 Snipe ditto.
32 Pheasant ditto.
53 Grouse ditto.
54 Racing Stallion.
55 Brood Mares and Foals.
56 Racing, No. 1.
57 Racing, No. 2.
58 Racing, No. 3.
59 Racing, No. 4.
60 A Frontispiece of Dead Game, &c.

To which will be added, by desire of several Subscribers, ten Designs, viz. Six of Hawking, and Four of Fishing, which will conclude the Work.

The Work, we understand, is to consist of Ten Numbers.

THE



Howitt i & c.

Publish'd June 1st 1798 by J. Wheble Warwick Sq.

THE BULL-DOG.

THE ART OF ANGLING

(*Continued from page* 12.)

The Bream.

THE time of the bream's ſpawning is in June; his chief reſidence is in ponds; he is a bony fiſh, and very ſlow of growth. From Saint James's tide to Bartholomew tide is the beſt time to angle for him, and the beſt time of the day in that ſeaſon is, from ſunriſe to eight o'clock, in a gentle ſtream, the water being rather thick, and curled with a good breeze. He delights in the deepeſt and wideſt parts of the water, and if the bottom is clear and ſandy it is the better. His baits are gentles, red-worms, gilt-tails, and graſshoppers: when he takes your bait he makes for the oppoſite ſhore, therefore give him play, for though he is a ſtrong made fiſh, he will not ſtruggle much, but in two or three times fall on one ſide, and you may land him very eaſily. Angle for him with a ſtrong line, with gut at bottom, the hook No. 4, and throw in the place you intend to angle for him, a ground bait made of malt-grains, bran, blood and clay, the night before; and you may fiſh with two or three lines, plumbed to different depths, and follow the method which is laid down for the carp.

The Pike.

The Pike is a very long lived fiſh, according to Lord Bacon and Geſner, who ſay he outlives all others. He is called the tyrant of the waters, and will almoſt ſeize upon any thing; nay, unnaturally devour his own kind. He ſpawns in February or March; the beſt pike are thoſe that are found in rivers, thoſe in ponds are not near ſo good: the larger he is, the coarſer the food, and ſo *vice verſa.* He feeds on ſmall fiſhes and frogs and on a weed called pickerel, from which ſome aſſert he derives his being; he is a ſolitary, melancholy, and bold fiſh, always being by himſelf, and never ſwimming in ſhoals, or in company with other fiſhes. There are two ways of angling for the pike, by the ledger bait and the walking bait. Firſt, the ledger bait is that fixed in one certain place, and which the angler may leave, and angle for other fiſh: of this kind the beſt is ſome living bait, as a dace, gudgeon, roach, or live frog. To apply it, if a fiſh, ſtick the hook through his upper lip, or back fin, then faſtening it to a ſtrong line, ten or twelve yards long; tie the other end to ſome ſtake in the ground, or ſtump of a tree, near the pike's haunt; letting the line paſs over the fork of a ſtick, placed for the purpoſe, and ſuſpending the hook, by a yard of the line in the water; but ſo, as when the pike bites, the fork may give way, and let him have line enough to go to his hold, and pouch the bait. If you bait with a frog, put the arming wire in at his mouth, and out of his gill; then tie the frog's leg above the upper joint, to the armed wire. Secondly, the walking bait is that which the fiſher attends to himſelf, and is called trowling; from the French of *troller* to move, or walk about. Before I proceed any farther in this mode of angling for the pike, I ſhall give the angler a deſcription of the kind of rod, line, and hooks, neceſſary to be uſed. Your rod muſt be a ſtrong one, and ringed for the line to paſs through, and about three yards and an half long; your line about thirty yards long, wound upon a winch, to be placed on the butt end of your rod, and with which, you may always keep your line to any length; and at the end of your line next the hook, let there

there be a ſwivel. The hooks that are moſt general, are the two following ones; they are formed and baited in this manner. The firſt is no more than two ſingle hooks (though you may buy them made of one piece of wire) tied back to back, with a ſtrong piece of gimp between the ſhanks: in whipping the gimp and hooks together, make a ſmall loop, and take into it two links of chain, about an eighth of an inch diameter; and in the lower link (by means of a ſtaple of wire) faſten by the greater end of a bit of lead of a conical figure, and angular at the point. The ſecond hook may be either ſingle, or double, with a long ſhank, and leaded two inches up the wire, with a piece of lead about a quarter of an inch ſquare at the greater or lower end; fix to the ſhank an armed wire about four inches long, and at the top of the wire, about half a yard of gimp, with a loop at the top of that: to bait this hook, you muſt have a braſs needle about ſeven inches long; put the loop of the gimp, on the eye, or ſmall curve of the needle; then thruſt it into the mouth of the fiſh, and bring it out at his tail, drawing the gimp and wire along with it, till the lead is fixed in the belly of the bait fiſh, and the hook, or hooks, are come to his mouth, then turn the points of the hooks towards his eyes, if a double hook, but if a ſingle one, directly in a line with his belly, and tie his tail to the arming wire very neatly with white thread; I always, whether the hook be double or ſingle, put a ſmall piece of a worm on the point, or points of it, which prevents their pricking the pike when he takes it, for if it does he will inſtantly leave it. To bait the former, put the lead into the mouth of the bait fiſh, and ſew it up, the fiſh will live ſometime; and though the weight of the lead will keep his head downwards, he will ſwim with nearly the ſame eaſe as if at liberty. Either of the former hooks being baited and faſtened to the ſwivel, caſt it into the water, and keep it in conſtant motion; ſometimes letting it ſink, and at others raiſing it gradually, chiefly throwing it into the parts of the pond, meer, or river, where his haunts are moſt uſual; as near banks, under ſtumps of trees, by the ſide of bull-ruſhes, water-docks, weeds, or buſhes; but in any of theſe places you need never make above a trial or two for him, for if he is there he will inſtantly ſeize the bait. When he has taken it give him line, and let him run to his hold and pouch it; allow him in general five minutes law, then ſtrike him, and divert yourſelf with him as you pleaſe. But, if after he has run off with the bait to his hold, and reſts there but about a minute, and then runs quickly off with it again, do not ſtrike him until he has reſted a ſecond time; and not then, until the five minutes are expired, unleſs he runs off again before they are; which, if he does, draw a tight line and ſtrike him immediately; if he reſiſts very much give him line enough, which will ſoon exhauſt his ſtrength; and when you pull him towards you do not do it violently; for if you do he will launch and plunge in ſuch a manner, that though he may not be able to break your tackle, yet he will tear away his hold; nay, even his entrails, if he is hooked there; but if you feel him come eaſily towards you, wind up your line, until you ſee him; then if he ſtruggles again very much, give him line again; and ſo proceed till you have killed him; by following which method you will ſoon accompliſh. The pike bites beſt from the middle of ſummer to the end of autumn, about three in the afternoon, in clear water, ruffled with a gentle gale; but

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in winter all day long, and in the ſpring he bites early in the morning, and late in the evening. The beſt baits for him are ſmall roaches, daces, bleakes, &c. if the day be dark and cloudy; but a gudgeon is the beſt, if the water is clear, and the day bright and fine. Your live baits ſhould be kept in a tin kettle, with holes made in the lid, that you may change your water often, which will keep them alive a long while; your dead ones in a tin box made for that purpoſe, with bran, which dries up the moiſture that hangs about them, and contributes to preſerve them longer. Angling for the pike at the ſnap is to let him run a little, and then to ſtrike him, the contrary way from whence he runs, with two ſtrong jerks; in this method you muſt uſe a double ſpring hook, which is to be had at any of the ſhops, and your tackle muſt be very ſtrong. The ſnap is beſt uſed in March, when they are ſpawning; at which time they are ſick, and loſe their ſtomach, though they will then take your bait, but immediately throw it out of their mouths; therefore ſtriking them when they firſt take the bait is the only way to be even with them, which is called angling at ſnap. The way to bait the ſnap hook is thus: make a hole with a ſharp pen knife in the ſide of the bait fiſh, then put the gimp that is faſtened to your hook into it, and draw it out at the mouth, till the ſpring hook comes to the place where the inciſion was made; which, when it is, put it into the belly of the fiſh, then have a piece of lead, about the ſize of a horſe-bean, though of an oval form, with a hole through it from end to end large enough for the gimp to go through; draw it down to the fiſh's mouth, then put it in it, and ſew it up. Or, you may make an inciſion in the ſkin only, and draw the gimp out at the bone behind the gills, then enter it again under the gills, and bring it out at the mouth, which I think is the beſt method, becauſe the hook has only the ſkin to hinder its fixing in the pike; whereas in the firſt method it muſt pierce through the fleſh and ſkin before it can touch him, and if it is not very large, may hook him ſo ſlightly as to ſpoil all your ſport. There is alſo a method to take pikes with, called huxing. Take thirty or forty bladders, blow them up, and tie them cloſe and ſtrong, and at the mouth of each, tie a line longer or ſhorter, according to the depth of the water; let the line or lines hang always about mid-water; at the end of the lines, let hooks be armed, and baiting them either naturally or artificially, put them into the water, with the advantage of the wind, juſt as to make them move gently acroſs the pond: the pike having taken the bait, will bounce about with the bladder, to the infinite diverſion of all the ſpectators; when he is almoſt ſpent take him up. If the water is broad a boat is neceſſary.

I ſhall now communicate to the reader, a method which I have taken more pikes and jacks with, than any other way. The hook which you muſt uſe, is to be like the firſt hook that I have mentioned, with this exception only, that the lead of a conical figure muſt be taken away: then before you fix the ſwivel on the bottom of the line, put on a cork float that will ſwim a gudgeon, then put on your ſwivel, and fix your hook and gimp to it: put a ſwan ſhot on your gimp, to make your float cock a little, and of ſuch a weight, that when the hook is baited with the gudgeon it may do ſo properly. Your gudgeons muſt be kept alive in a tin kettle: take one, and ſtick the hook either through his upper lip, or back fin, and throw him into the likely haunts before-mentioned,

swimming at mid water. When the pike takes it, let him run a little, as at the snap, and then strike him. In this method of pike fishing, you may take three kinds of fish, viz. pikes, perches and chubs. It is so murdering away that the generous angler should never use it, except he wants a few wishes to present his friends with.

Rules to be observed in trowling September and October are the best months for trowling, because the weeds are then rotten, and the fishes are fat with the summer's feed. March is the best for the snap, because, as I have said before, they then spawn, and are sick, and therefore never bite freely.

A large bait intices the pike to take it the most, but a small one takes him with greater certainty.

Always both at trowl and snap, cut away one of the fins, close at the gills of the bait fish, and another at the vent on the contrary side, which makes it play better.

Let no weeds hang on your bait, for if they do, the pike will not touch it; and alway throw it into the water gently; for if you throw it in harum scarum it intimidates him.

When you have a bite, and the fish goes down the stream, it is commonly a small one: but on the contrary, if he sails slowly upwards with the bait, it is a sign of a good one; great fishes in general bite more calmly than small ones; for the small ones snatch and run away with the bait without any deliberation, but old fishes are more wary.

Be careful how you take a pike out of the water, for his bite is venomous; therefore if you have not a landing net, put your finger and thumb into his eyes, and take him out that way.

Both at trowel and snap always have one, or more swivels on the line, which will prevent its kenking, and make it play better in the water.

(*To be continued.*)

To the Editors *of the* Sporting Magazine.

GENTLEMEN,

IF you think the following account of the exploits of a (smoky dun) Cock, now in my possession, worthy a corner in your useful and entertaining Magazine, I hope to find it in your next.

Whilst a chicken he fought three battles, and in the last, lost one eye. When a stag he fought four battles: in the third he lost the other eye; and in the fourth broke his leg; notwithstanding which misfortunes, he has since won another battle, and is now in good health upon his walk.

I am, Gentlemen, your's &c.

An Old Cocker.

Newport, Salop, May 1, 1798.

The father of the above Cock, (a Ginger Pile) is still living in his thirteenth year, having fought ten battles without being beat.

To the Editors *of the* Sporting Magazine.

GENTLEMEN,

ACCORDING to promise, I have sent you the account and performances of Lord Huntley's famous hack, which, if you please, you may insert in your excellent and entertaining Magazine. As a proof of the forwardness of the present season, here were yesterday seen, in a marsh near this place, a wild duck with a teem of nine young ones. I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant, and constant reader,

An Old Correspondent.

Whelorth-house, Aberdeenshire, April 24.

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ACCOUNT AND PERFORMANCES OF BROWN GEORGE, THE FAMOUS HACK,

Belonging to the Marquis of Huntly, purchased from Mr. White, of Moorfields.

Brown George, got by Goldfinder, is remarkably vicious.—In 1791, he trotted from Invernefs to Gordon Caftle, diftance fifty-two miles, in three hours and fifty minutes.—In the fame year he was trotted twenty-one miles, to cover, in one hour and twenty minutes; and Lord H. being difappointed of his hunter, rode him a very fevere chace with fox-hounds afterwards. In 1792 he trotted from Gordon Caftle to Bamff, and back again, the diftance fifty miles, in three hours and twenty minutes.—In 1793, he trotted, for fifty guineas, from Gordon Caftle to Fort George and back again, diftance eighty-four miles, in feven hours and ten minutes, being fifty minutes within the time allowed him. In the fame year, he trotted from Aberdeen to Gordon Caftle, diftance fifty-two miles, in three hours and forty minutes —In 1797, he trotted from Fort George to Pitmain, diftance fifty-one miles, in four hours and twenty-five minutes.

This horfe has performed feveral other remarkable feats in the trotting line; is now twelve years old; has been in conftant work for feven years, during which time he was never known to be either lame or tired; and to this day is perfectly frefh on his legs, which were never, upon any occafion, in the leaft either puffed or fwelled.

UNIFORMS WORN BY DIFFERENT SOCIETIES.

THAT of the Hainault Forrefters, is green coats with black collars, buff waiftcoats and breeches. The ladies, buff waiftcoats—the motto on their colours is, *In medio Palma!*

The Artillery Archers, green coats with yellow buttons; and A A on them, with yellow waiftcoats and breeches, and black gaiters.

Marybone Cricket Club, fky blue coats with gilt buttons, nankeen waiftcoats and breeches, drab beaver hats green on the infide.

Montpellier Cricket Club, white jackets and pantaloons, and round hats.

Epping Hunt, green frocks with gold embroidered button holes, and black velvet caps.

The Ladies of the Hertfordfhire Hunt at Hatfield, are green great coats with trunk fleeves and beaver hats, in the front of which are white medallions, on which are embroidered in gold a bow and arrow.

The Richmond Cricket Club, wear narrow gold laced hats, white jackets and drawers.

The Coulfdon Cricket Club black velvet caps, nankeen jackets and pantaloons.

LAW SKETCH.

ON THE GAME LAWS.

MY *Lud*, my *Lud*, your Ludfhip may fee, that I have fully proved the defendant guilty of killing the *patridge*, as fet forth in the indictment, without having a *licence*: the evidence is very clear my *Lud*.

(The Jury being about to *retire*, the Counfel for the defendant arofe.)

COUNSEL for the defendant.

My *Lud* give me leave to queftion the witnefs *again*.

(*T*

(*To the witneſs.*) You ſwear you ſaw the gentleman *kill the patridge?*

Witneſs. Yes, your honour, I do ſwear it *poſitively.*

Counſel. Mind, fellow, you're on oath, do not equivocate; you ſaw the gentleman *fire*, you ſay.

Witneſs. I did your honour.

Counſel. And you heard the *report* very diſtinctly?

Witneſs. Yes, your honour, and I ſaw the bird fall, at which the gentleman ran, picked it up, and put it in his pocket.

Counſel. All this you *poſitively* ſwear, do you? are you *ſure* the bird was a *patridge?*

Witneſs. I do ſwear it.

Counſel. And do you ſwear that the defendant *killed* it? Mind you're upon *oath*, fellow.

Witneſs. All this I ſwear.

Counſel. How do you *know* he *killed* it? Come, let me examine you minutely: you ſaw the *flaſh*, heard the *report*, and ſaw the bird *fall*; did you not?

Witneſs. I did your honour.

Counſel. Pray, fellow, do you know how the gun was loaded? Were there any *ſhot* in it?

Witneſs. I really cannot take upon myſelf to ſwear that, your honour.

Counſel. And yet you *poſitively* ſwear the defendant killed the bird.

Counſel to the Judge. You ſee, my *Lud*, that the witneſs has ſworn that the defendant actually *killed* the bird, and does not know but that the gun was *charged* with powder. Now the bird, hearing the report, might have *died* with the *fright*, being of a timid *nature*, which, no doubt, was the caſe.

Verdict for the defendant!!!

O Law, who can define thy *intricacies?*

For the SPORTING MAGAZINE.

CELEBRATION OF THE MAY GAMES, AND THE REASON OF THEIR SUPPRESSION.

IN ancient times it was uſual for the Citizens of London to divert themſelves in the woods and meadows with May games; a ſpecies of entertainment not confined to the middle and lower claſſes, but equally purſued by people of the higheſt rank.

In 1515 King Henry VIII. and Queen Catherine, accompanied by many Lords and Ladies, rode a Maying from Greenwich to the high ground of Shooter's Hill, where they found a company of 200 tall yeomen, all clothed in green, with green hoods, and bows and harrows. One, who was their Chieftain, was called Robin Hood, and deſired the King and all his company to ſtay and ſee his men ſhoot; to which the King agreeing, he whiſtled, and all the 200 diſcharged their arrows at once, which they repeated on his whiſtling again. Their arrows had ſomething placed in the heads of them that made them whiſtle as they flew, and altogether made a loud and very uncommon noiſe, at which the King and Queen were greatly delighted.

The gentleman who aſſumed the character of Robin Hood then deſired the King and Queen, with their retinue, to enter the green wood, where, in arbours made with boughs, intermixed with flowers, they were plentifully ſerved with veniſon and wine by Robin Hood and his men.

About two years after this, the citizens were extremely exaſperated at the encouragement given to foreigners; and a prieſt, named Bell, was perſuaded to preach againſt them at the Spital, where, in a very inflaming

inflaming sermon, he incited the people to oppose all strangers; this occasioned frequent quarrels in the streets, for which some Englishmen were committed to prison.

A rumour being propagated, that on May-day all the foreigners would be assassinated, Cardinal Woolsey sent for the Lord Mayor, and several of the City Council, and exhorted them to preserve the peace.

On the evening before May-day a Common Council was held, when it was resolved, that no man should stir out of his house after nine o'clock, but keep his doors shut, and his servants within till nine in the morning.

This order had not been long issued, when one of the Aldermen observed two young men at play in Cheapside, and many others looking at them. He would have sent them to the Compter, but they were soon rescued, and the cry raised of "Prentices, prentices; clubs, clubs!" Instantly the people arose; by eleven o'clock they amounted to 600 or 700; and the crowd still increasing, they rescued from Newgate and the Compter the prisoners committed for abusing the foreigners; while the Mayor and Sheriffs, who were present, made proclamation in the King's name; but, instead of obeying it, they broke open the houses of many Frenchmen and other foreigners, and continued plundering them till three in the morning, when beginning to disperse, the Mayor and his attendants took 300 of them, and committed them to the several prisons.

While this riot lasted, the Lieutenant of the Tower discharged several pieces of ordnance against the city, but without doing much mischief; and about five in the morning several of the nobility marched thither with all the forces they could assemble.

On the 4th of May the Lord Mayor, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Surrey, and others, sat upon the trial of the offenders, at Guildhall, when thirteen were sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered; for the execution of whom ten gallowses were set up in different parts of the city, upon wheels, to be removed from street to street, and from door to door.

On the 7th several others were found guilty, and received the same sentence as the former, and soon after they were drawn upon hurdles to the standard in Cheapside; but when one was executed, and the rest were about to be turned off, a respite came, and they were remanded back to prison.

After this, the Mayor, Recorder, and several Aldermen, went in mourning gowns to wait on the King, at Greenwich, where, falling upon their knees, the Recorder, in the name of the rest, begged that the King would have mercy on them for their negligence, and compassion on the offenders, whom he represented as a small number of light persons.

His Majesty let them know that he was really displeased, and that they ought to wail and be sorry for it; for, as they had not attempted to fight with those whom they pretended were so small a number of light persons, they must have winked at the matter. He therefore ordered them to repair to the Lord Chancellor, who would give them an answer. Upon this they retired, deeply mortified.

Being informed that the King was to be at Westminster Hall on the 22d of May, they resolved to repair thither, which they did, with the consent of Cardinal Woolsey, the Lord High Chancellor.

The King sat at the upper end of Westminster Hall, under a cloth of state, with the Cardinal and several of the nobility; and the Lord Mayor,

Mayor, Aldermen, and several of the Common Council attended. The prisoners, who then amounted to about 400, were brought in their shirts, bound together with cords, and with halters about their necks; and among them were eleven women.

The Cardinal having sharply rebuked the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, for their negligence, told the prisoners, that for their offence against the laws of the realm, and against his Majesty's crown and dignity, they deserved death; upon which they all set up a piteous cry of "Mercy, gracious Lord, mercy;" which so moved the King, that at the earnest request of the Lords he pronounced them pardoned; upon which, giving a great shout, they threw up their halters towards the top of the hall, crying "God save the King."

After this affair the May Games were discontinued.

ADVERTISEMENT.

By Command of the Grand Buck and Council.

A General Community of the Most Ancient and Noble Order of Bucks will be held in the Grand Lodge at the Bald Faced Stag, in Buckingham, on the 17th instant; when all who hold estates of the Grand Buck, whether they be rangers, foresters, keepers, or others, are required personally to attend and do homage, to pay their quit-rents, and renew their leases. On failure of attendance their names will be struck out of the record, their estates estreated, and they no longer entitled to the inestimable privileges of Bucks. At the same time, the Grand Buck, out of his most princely generosity will, according to custom, entertain the Order with a magnificent repast of haunches. G. HUNT, *Sec.*

May 2, 1798.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF BOXING.

(*Concluded from page* 29.)

ON Monday, January 10, 1791, was fought the long depending battle, between Watson, a well known and scientific bruiser, and one Davies, a butcher, of Bristol.

The place pitched upon was Coal Harbour, in Gloucestershire, where the parties met at the time appointed, attended by their seconds. Ward was second to Watson, and a friend of Davies performed that part on his side. Watson was the favourite before the battle began, the odds being five to four in his favour.

The combatants set to, and in the first round seemed to have the best, but in the course of the second, the superiority of Davies over Watson, in strength, as well as judgment, was so evident, that the odds changed almost immediately to two to one against Watson, and Davies then became the favourite.

The battle lasted three quarters of an hour, during which time however, a considerable share of judgment was shewn on both sides, and victory was never more obstinately contested. Davies continued the favourite for the remainder of the battle, but Watson fought with great spirit and resolution, and we are inclined to think, from the great sums of money that were laid upon him before the battle began, that some persons were considerable losers, and the knowing ones were taken in; Watson being so much the favourite.

After three quarters of an hour's hard

hard fighting, victory was declared in favour of Davies; but not till Watson was entirely exhausted, and so much beaten, that he could not stand up any longer.

A very great concourse of people assembled on the occasion; and the amateurs, it was said, was equally satisfied with the conduct of the conquered, as well as the conqueror.

Jan. 17, the battle between Big Ben and Johnson, took place at Wrotham, in Kent. The particulars of this battle is faithfully detailed in the life of Big Ben, in our Magazine, vol. iv. page 77.

March 1, a pitched battle took place at Stockbridge, in Hampshire, between a *father* and *son*; and, after a severe contest of forty-six minutes, was decided in favour of the father. A great number of people were present, amongst whom were many gentlemen, who made a handsome collection for the victor.

March 21, the long expected battle between the two noted Warwickshire pugilists, Faulkner and Thornhill, was fought at Studley, for One Hundred Guineas. The combatants set to about two o'clock, and after a hard fought battle of fifty minutes, victory declared in favour of Faulkner, who was seconded by Ryan, Williams bottle-holder; Lee was second to Thornhill, and Biggs, bottle-holder. Faulkner's judgment and activity was manifest throughout the battle; but Thornhill was the strongest man, and only fell by one knock down blow during the conflict, except by that on which he yielded the victory, a blow on the neck near the jugular vein, the vein having stood up manfully the whole time; the concourse of people was immense on this occasion. The door money, to upwards of Eighty Pounds; two thirds of which was to go to the winner, and the remainder to the loser.

July 7, Martin, the Bath butcher, fought Bligh, the Coventry ribbon-weaver, at Ensham, in Oxfordshire, for Fifty Pounds, which, after a long and severe contest, was won by Martin. The odds were six to four on Bligh. Brooks was second to Bligh, and Ring second to Martin.

April 28, a battle was fought on Marshfield Downs, near Bristol, between two West country pugilists, Snailum and Hailes; which, after a severe contest of one hour and forty minutes, terminated in favour of the latter.

June the 13th, a pitched battle was fought in a field near Mary-le-bone, between ——— an African, and the noted Treadaway, which, after a severe contest of thirty-five minutes, in which the Black gave instances of activity, science, and courage, not to be exceeded by the most skilful amateurs, by which Treadaway was carried senseless off the field. Treadaway was never before beat. His second was Hooper the tin-man; and the second to the Black, Peter Bath.

June 22, the long expected fight between Ward and Mendoza, was to have taken place at Stoken church, in Oxfordshire, but was prevented by the interposition of the Magistrates.

On intimation of this, the parties stopped at Uxbridge, and it was there proposed that they should fight in Fennex's Cricket ground there, and orders were given for erecting a stage; but after various objections on both sides, it was agreed on the part of Ward, by the Duke of Hamilton, and on the part of Mendoza, by Alderman Macaulay, that the battle should be fought at Doncaster, in September, and that all the bets should stand over.

After this point was settled, two battles were fought on the Turf; the one by two followers of the crowd, which was well fought, and obstinately contested for near an hour; and the other, by Symonds the Ruffian, and a countryman, of the name of Gowlett, in which there was much game, but no appearance of skill.

After several rounds of hard fighting, the Ruffian struck, and fell without being struck in return, and the Countryman kicked him as he lay.

This put an end to the battle, which was first declared to be lost on the part of the Countryman, and the bets paid; but after a consultation, it was pronounced a drawn battle, and all bets paid, refunded.

September 25, the second and much talked of battle between George the Brewer, and Pickard, was fought near Shipston-upon-Stour, and in a very short time, George again proved victorious.

May 14, 1792, William Ward and Mendoza, fought in Smitham Bottom, beyond Croydon: on setting-to, the bets were in favour of Ward; but Mendoza shewed his superiority throughout the contest, except in the fourteenth round, when Ward placed a blow upon the right jaw of Mendoza, which brought him with great violence to the ground. Mendoza however recovered, and from that time knocked his antagonist down till the twentieth round, when closing, after a severe contest, in which several heavy blows where given and received, both the combatants came to the ground.

Mendoza, however, fell upon Ward: at the conclusion of the twenty-third round, Ward yielded the palm of victory to Mendoza. Johnson was second to Mendoza, and Jack Butcher bottle-holder; Joe Ward was second to Ward, and Jackson bottle-holder. Umpires, Mr. Harvey Aston and Mr. Watson. A vast concourse of people were present; amongst them were the Duke of Hamilton, (Ward's patron) Alderman Macauley, and many *dashing* lads from the metropolis. Near one hundred carriages, and six hundred horsemen upon the above occasion.

September 15, a severe battle was fought at Lansdown near Bristol, between Cox, a noted pugilist, and a man, known by the name of Spaniard Harris, a collier, for forty guineas. Cox was seconded by Watson, and Harris by Joe Ward. At four o'clock in the afternoon, the parties mounted the stage, and, in a few minutes after, set too. Cox appeared to have the advantage for a considerable time, being the most powerful man of the two; the bets were three to one in his favour; at length he began to shift and avoid his antagonist's blows, and was most dreadfully cut.

The contest lasted nearly an hour, when victory was declared in favour of Harris, Cox giving in. A great number of the fashionable amateurs were present.

SHORT RULES FOR PLAYING THE GAME AT WHIST.

LEAD from your strong suit; lead through an honour; lead through the strong suit, and up to the weak; lead a trump if you have four or five in your hand; lead the highest if you have a sequence; follow your partner's lead, not your adversary's; never lead from ace-queen; never lead an ace unless you have a king in your hand; never lead a thirteenth card unless trumps are out; never trump a thirteenth card, unless last player.

Play

Play your beſt card at third hand; when in doubt win the trick.

BOB SHORT.

FALSE DICE.

AS a memento to the unwary, we lay before them a correct ſcale of falſe dice, and the manner in which they are uſed. The dice are marked as follow:

On one dice { Two Fives. Two Fours. Two Threes.

On the other dice, { Two Sixes. Two Fives. Two Aces.

With theſe dice it is impoſſible to throw what is at Hazard called *crabs*; that is, *aces*, or *ace* and *deuce*, *twelve* or *ſeven*; hence the caſter always called for his main; and conſequently, as he could neither throw *one* nor *ſeven*, let his chance be what it might, he was ſure to win; and he, and thoſe who were in the ſecret, of courſe always took the odds.

The method made uſe of with theſe dice, we are happy in having it in our power likewiſe to make known, as it may prevent the young and unwary from being taken in in future.

The falſe dice being concealed in the left-hand, the caſter takes the box with the fair dice in it in his right hand, and in the act of ſhaking it, catches the fair dice in his hand, and, unperceived, ſhifts the box empty to his left, into which he lets fall the falſe dice, which he immediately begins to rattle, calls his main ſeven, and throws away; and having won his ſtake, he repeats it as often as he judges right; he then catches the falſe dice in the ſame way, ſhifts the empty box again, into which he lets fall the fair dice, and then throws till he throws out, ſtill calling the ſame main, by which artifice the caſter eſcapes ſuſpicion.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EXTRAORDINARY SALMON LEAP AT BALLYSHANNON, IN IRELAND, BY A MODERN TRAVELLER.

THE Salmon in coming from the ſea, are neceſſarily obliged at Ballyſhannon, to leap up this caſcade; and it is hardly credible, but to thoſe who have been eye-witneſſes, that theſe fiſh ſhould be able to dart themſelves near fourteen feet perpendicular out of the water; and, allowing for the curvature, they leap at leaſt twenty. I remained hours in obſerving them; they do not always ſucceed at the firſt leap, ſometimes they bound almoſt to the ſummit, but the falling water waſhes them down again; at other times they dart head-foremoſt, and ſidelong upon a rock, remain ſtunned for a few moments, and then ſtruggle into the water again; when they are ſo lucky as to reach the top, they ſwim out of ſight in a moment. They do not bound from the ſurface of the water, and it cannot be known from what depth they take their leap; it is probably performed by a forcible ſpring with their tails bent; for the chief ſtrength of moſt fiſh lies in the tail. They have often been ſhot, or caught with ſtrong barbed hooks fixed to a pole, during their flight, as it may be termed, and inſtances have been known of women catching them in their aprons. At high water, the fall is hardly three feet, and then the fiſh ſwim up that eaſy acclivity without leaping. Sometimes I have ſeen, at low water, fifty or ſixty of theſe leaps in an hour, and at other times only two

or three. I placed myself on a rock on the brink of the cascade, so that I had the pleasure of seeing the surprising efforts of these beautiful fish close to me, and at the bottom of the fall, Porpoises and Seals tumbling and playing among the waves; and sometimes a Seal carries off a Salmon under his fins.

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND PRACTICAL TREATISE ON HORSES, AND ON THE MORAL DUTIES OF MAN TOWARDS THE BRUTE CREATION,

BY JOHN LAWRENCE,

2 vols. 8vo. boards, 14s. *Longman.*

(*Continued from page* 20.)

OUR Author next mentions Michael Baret, as a writer in the early part of the reign of James the First; after speaking of him as a gentleman, and a pedant of the age in which he lived, he says,

"But the name of Baret ought ever to be mentioned with honour and respect, were it only on the consideration that he was the first of our countrymen who directed his efforts to expose, and write down, the barbarous and disgusting foreign practice of breaking horses, which then generally prevailed; and on such account surely his book must have been acceptable to that truly excellent, humane, and good-natured prince, to whom it was addressed. He reprobates, in a becoming and forcible manner, the use of lacerating and torturing bits, trammels for pacing, shoes of advantage, weights on the loins, and all such absurd and illegitimate methods of training the horse; recommending from right reason, and his own experience, the adoption of mild bits, and none other than gentle and persuasive methods, attempered with firmness, and occasionally necessary severity. This rational and manly practice he confirms with the philosophic observation, that whatever conquest is obtained by mere violence, is only exterior and temporary. The reader will I trust excuse me, if (seduced by my natural inclination) I am rather diffuse upon the merits of a writer who is the advocate of humanity.

"Baret treats of breeding, and of horsemanship in all its different branches, but not of veterinary medicine. He corrects Morgan in some peculiar notions, and condemns his constant recourse to physic, which, in his own opinion, should be sparingly exhibited in the stable. The most valuable part of his work, is that which treats upon breaking, riding, and management. It is somewhat remarkable, that the seat on horseback, recommended by Baret in the reign of James I. is precisely the same as that practised by our jockies and sporting men of the present day; as are also his rules for the management of brood mares, and the early training of racing cattle. He also describes and recommends (under the denomination of a help) the wriggling motion of the bridle in a race, as we see it practised at present, by jockies. The canter after water (so much decried by some writers) prevailed in his time, and had his approbation. It appears, by his book, that in those days it was a common custom to match their hunters to run after the hounds. He particularizes the bell course, or regular race; the race to and again; the race back and again, with the wild-goose chace; which last I apprehend to be the same, as has been since called steeple-hunting."

Mr. Lawrence, after some concluding observations on Baret, and his partiality for the manage, proceeds

ceeds to mention De Grey, who was an advocate for breeding horſes, upon the plan of having the foals dropped in winter; and next Snape.

"Snape," he ſays, "was farrier to King Charles II. and the little he has left, proves him to have been a writer of a very different character from the laſt-mentioned. He publiſhed the Anatomy of the Horſe, availing himſelf of the labours of Ruini, and other Italian anatomiſts, in aid of his own practical obſervations. This ſyſtem has ſince been the conſtant guide of all our veterinary writers; and is, doubtleſs, a very ſufficient one for any perſon who has been bred to the profeſſion of ſurgery, and deſires to obtain a knowledge of hyppiatric anatomy. Snape intended, it ſeems, to have written a regular treatiſe on the diſeaſes of horſes, but from whatever cauſe of diſappointment, he publiſhed only ſome ſhort notes on a few of them. This is to be regretted, if we may judge from his obſervations upon the glanders, and the foundered foot, which are in the higheſt degree judicious, and prove him to have been far ſuperior in rational knowledge to his cotemporary veterinarians. The late Edward Snape, farrier to George III. has frequently aſſured me, that he was lineally deſcended from the famous farrier of that name.

"That loyal and illuſtrious cavalier, the noble Duke of Newcaſtle, the one half (but whether the better, or not, let the ponderous volumes of each decide) of "that ſtately pair," in the ſame reign, favoured the world with a folio upon the ſubject of horſes. There is but little in his Grace's work at all applicable to the preſent times, or indeed at all intereſting; unleſs it be his deſcriptions of the horſes of different countries, in which it may be preſumed the Duke (being a great amateur) had more experience than could be attainable by any private perſon."

(*To be continued.*)

SPORTING ANECDOTES.

(*Concluded from page* 50.)

LOUIS the Fourteenth playing at Backgammon, he had a doubtful throw; a diſpute aroſe, and the ſurrounding courtiers all remained ſilent. The Count de Gramont happened to come in at that inſtant; "Decide the matter," ſaid the King to him. "Sire," ſaid the Count, "your Majeſty is in the wrong." "How!" replied the King, "can you thus decide without knowing the queſtion?" "Becauſe," ſaid the Count, "had the matter been doubtful, all theſe gentlemen preſent would have given it for your Majeſty."

The following anecdote of the Hon. Mr. Rigby has been atteſted by perſons whoſe veracity may be relied on. Like moſt young gentlemen in Ireland, he uſed to play, and ſometimes pretty deep. Being one evening at hazard, in a public place, he was very ſucceſsful; and having won a conſiderable ſum, he was putting it in his purſe, when a perſon behind, ſaid in a low voice to himſelf, "Had I that ſum, what a happy man ſhould I be!" Mr. R. without looking back, put the purſe over his ſhoulder, ſaying, "Take it my friend, and be happy." The ſtranger made no reply, but accepted it, and retired. Every one preſent was aſtoniſhed at Mr. R.'s uncommon beneficence, whilſt he received additional pleaſure on being informed, that the perſon who had received the benefit was a half-pay officer in great diſtreſs. Some years after, a gentleman waited upon him in his own equipage, and being introduced to Mr. R. acquainted him

him that he came to acquit a debt he had contracted with him in Dublin. Mr. R. was greatly surprised at this declaration, as he was an entire stranger. "Yes, Sir," continued the visitor, "you assisted me with above a hundred pounds at a time that I was in the utmost indigence, without knowing or even seeing me;" and then related the affair at the gaming-table. "With that money," continued the stranger, "I was enabled to pay some debts, and fit myself out for India, where I have been so fortunate as to make an ample fortune." Mr. Rigby declined taking the money, but through the pressing solicitations of the gentleman, accepted of a valuable diamond ring.

Mr. D——n who was judged one of the greatest and most philosophic anglers of the age, passing from Islington, where he lived, to town, frequently saw a brother sportsman planted on a particular spot of the New River. D——n jealous to think he should have all the sport to himself, resolved to rise early some morning, and take his post before the other came: having taken his rod and line, and all the rest of the angling apparatus, he repaired to the spot, and remained uninterrupted for a considerable time, but without success. At length Mr. G——, the original occupier of this envied spot, appeared, when D——n could not help exclaiming, "Egad, Sir, I do not know how you manage it, but I have been angling these three hours, and have caught nothing at all." "O Lord, Sir," replied G——, "what's that compared to me, why I have been angling here these three years, and never caught a fish yet."

Lord ——— who squandered a vast fortune at play, one night being in the rooms at Bath, and luck running excessively cross, had not only emptied his pockets, but borrowed of the bye standers, till they refused to lend him another guinea. At last Mr. M—— was prevailed upon to advance him ten guineas, on condition that if he did not repay him on that day se'nnight, he should give him half a crown every time he should ask him for payment. My Lord agreed. The week being expired, Mr. M—— took every opportunity of asking, and Lord — — thought himself cheaply excused for half-a-crown, till the next Bath season came on, when Mr. M——, before a numerous company, thus addressed his Lordship:—"My lord, I scorn to take interest for your ten guineas; your lordship has, at two and sixpence a time, paid me twelve pounds: there is a guinea and an half, and remember, 'tis not the want of *fortune* so much as want of *thought*, which has occasioned your present distress."

In 1696, Nicks, a noted robber, robbed a gentleman at Gad's-hill, in Kent, about four in the morning. Nicks apprehending he was known to the person he had robbed, made for Gravesend, where he lost a full hour in waiting for the ferry-boat; yet, by crossing the country to Huntingdon, and then keeping to the northern road, he reached York, and appeared on the bowling-green in the evening, as he proved upon his trial for this robbery. The Jury acquitted him, thinking it impossible he could be at two places so greatly distant between sun and sun.

Mr. Fozard, the stable-keeper, in Park Lane, Piccadilly, on the 24th of October, 1787, rode forty miles within two hours, on Epsom Downs. It was for a bet of one hundred and fifty to one hundred guineas; he compleated it on nine different horses, in *one hour and fifty minutes.*

A late Earl of Peterborough writing to a young friend, many years

years since, gives the true style of censure, laconic, forcible, yet comprehensive.—"A house in town! —A house in the country!—Hounds in Norfolk!—Horses at Newmarket!—A wh—e at Wimbledon!—and G—d d——n you, where is your estate?

"Your affectionate grandfather,

"PETERBOROUGH."

An ancestor of the celebrated M. Calonne, was remarkable for his attachment to the sports of the field, and for preserving his vigour and strength, both of mind and body, to an extreme old age. At the age of eighty-five, he used constantly, every day, to take the exercise of riding: a friend, one morning in the autumn, met him on horseback riding very fast: "Where are you going in such a hurry this morning," enquired the gentleman. "Why, Sir," replied the old gentleman, facetiously, "I am riding after my eighty-fourth year."

Broughton, the famous pugilist, attended (his patron) the Duke of Cumberland, on one of his military expeditions to the continent, where, on being shewn a foreign regiment of terrific appearance, the Duke asked him, if he thought he could beat any of the men who composed it: upon which Broughton answered, "Yes, please your Royal Highness, the whole corps, with a breakfast between every battle."

Milton, that glory of British literature, received not above ten pounds, at two different payments, for the copy of Paradise Lost. Yet Mr. Hoyle, author of the Treatise on the Game of Whist, after having disposed of all the first impressions, sold the copy to the bookseller for two hundred guineas.

The Duke of Argyle is well known to have had a connexion with a lady of the name of C—p-b—ll, by whom he had a natural son; to whom he gave a polite education, and, at a proper age, made interest for him in the guards, in which corps he soon figured as a Captain. The Duke was sensible the young man's pay could not support him with proper dignity; he accordingly allowed him the following genteel stipend, though somewhat whimsical. The Captain found upon his bureau every morning, a clean shirt, a pair of stockings ditto, and also a *guinea*. This extraneous allowance was meant to prevent him from gaming. But the *sharks* knew his connexions, and according to the *gambling Lexicon*, had him *at the best*; in a word, they tickled the Captain for a thousand. The Duke heard of his son's disaster; but took no notice of it, till his son's dejected appearance made some misfortune apparent. "Jack," said he one day at dinner, "What is the matter with you?" The Captain changed colour, and with reluctancy, acknowledged the fact. "Sir," said his Grace, "you do not owe a farthing to that blackguard; my steward settled it with him this morning for ten guineas, and he was glad to take them, only saying, that "by Jasus I was damned far North, and it was well it was no worse."

A certain black-legs, famous for cogging a die, being just returned from Newmarket, said, there had been great sport. "What then," said Foote, "I suppose you were detected, and kicked out of the hazard-room."

When Foote heard that F—d, the clerk of the arraigns, had brought off Lookup, who was indicted for perjury, by a flaw in the indictment, Foote said to him, whilst playing a game at whist, "By G—d, F—d, you can do any think, after bringing off Lookup I do not wonder you hold thirteen trumps in your own hand; the least he could do was to teach you

you the long ſhuffle for your ſervices."

Foote never could loſe an opportunity of being ſmart, let it be at whoſe expence it might, or upon ever ſo melancholy an occaſion. The unfortunate Dr. Dodd belonged to a Whiſt-club, of which Foote was a member. The Doctor had had a great run of ill-luck, and was in the gameſter's phraſeology Tied-up; that is, he received a guinea to pay twenty, if ever he played again for above a guinea. On the day of the Doctor's execution, a gentleman called upon Foote, who had been to ſee the Doctor go to the fatal tripod. "I have been," ſaid the gentleman, "to ſee the unfortunate Doctor meet his doom. I ſuppoſe he is launched into eternity by this time." "How ſo," ſays Foote, "you know he was *Tied-up* long ago."

Lord Barrymore betted a large ſum of money upon Johnſon and Big Ben, at Banbury, in Oxfordſhire, when the former fought Perrins, the Birmingham giant, and Big Ben fought Jacombs. Lord Barrymore was on the ſtage with ſome other perſons of diſtinction during the conteſt, and it was imagined by all, that by the ſhifting and falling of Ben, that he would get the worſt of it. The mob hiſſed Ben as he ſat upon the ſtage, for what they ſuppoſed cowardice, and Lord Barrymore thinking of his money, reproached Ben for his ſeeming want of manhood, when the rough-hewn hero looking archly at his Lordſhip, growled out in his hoarſe accents, "Vhy, my Lord, you a'nt up to my goſſip, I can beat un vhen I pleaſe, don't mind me, I tell you I am only *kanouvering*."

After a loud preface of, "Oh, Yes," pronounced moſt audibly three times in the High-ſtreet, at Newmarket, Lord Barrymore, having collected a number of perſons together, made the following general propoſal to the gapers: "Who wants to buy a horſe, that can walk five miles an hour, trot eighteen, and gallop twenty?" "I do," ſaid Mr. B—k, with manifeſt eagerneſs; "then," ſaid Lord Barrymore, "If I ſee any ſuch animal to be ſold, I will be ſure to let you know."

At Henley Fair, a ſarcaſtic joſkin approached Lord Barrymore, and enquired, after ſcratching his head repeatedly, if he wanted a choice gelding. "Is he good for any thing," ſaid the Peer; "very good," replied the clown, "he has but two faults, my Lord:" "Well, my honeſt fellow, what is your demand?" "Twenty guineas." "Well, now the bargain is ſtruck, let me hear his brace of faults?" "The firſt is, if you let him looſe in a paddock, my Lord, you cannot catch him." "As to this impediment," ſaid Lord Barrymore, "I can obviate that, by never ſending him to graſs; but what is the other failing?" "Why that, my Lord, is more diſtreſſing, for when you have caught him, he is not worth the trouble."

A gentleman who was going to fight, applied to a friend of his, who had won a conſiderable ſum the night before, to be his ſecond. "My dear friend," replied the gameſter, "I won fifteen hundred guineas laſt night, and ſhall cut but a poor figure at fighting to day; but if you apply to the perſon I won them of, he will fight like the d——l, for he has not one farthing left."

A GUIDE TO THE TURF,

SHEWING THE EXACT ODDS IN HORSE RACING.

AS the odds in horſe-racing cannot be reduced into regular tables, as thoſe are in cock-fighting, it will not be unneceſſary, for that

that reason, to point out the method how to calculate them occasionally, which I shall endeavour to do in as plain and easy manner as possible; and the more so as this treatise may be consulted by some Sportsmen who are not conversant in figures.

First, you are to understand, the expectation on an event, is considered as the present certain value, or worth, of whatsoever sum or thing is depending on the happening of that event.

Therefore, if the expectation on an event, be divided by the value of the thing expected, on the happening of that event, the quotient will be the probability of happening.

EXAMPLE I.

Suppose two horses, viz. A and B, to start for Fifty Pounds, and there are even bets on both sides, it is evident that the present value or worth of each of their expectations, will be Twenty-five Pounds, and the probabilities $\frac{25}{50}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$.

For if they had agreed to divide the prize between them, according as the bets should be at the time of their starting, they would each of them be entitled to Twenty-five Pounds; but if A had been thought so much superior to B, that the bets had been three to two in his favour, then the real value of A's expectation, would have been Thirty Pounds, and that of B's only Twenty Pounds, and their several probabilities $\frac{25}{50}$ and $\frac{20}{50}$.

EXAMPLE II.

Let us suppose three horses to start for a sweepstakes, viz. A, B, and C, and that the odds are eight to six against B, and six to four B against C. What is the odds, A against C, and the field against A?

ANSWER.

Two to one A against C; and ten to eight, or five to four, the field against A. See the following scheme:

A's expectation is 8
B's expectation is 6
C's expectation is 4
—
18

But if the bets had been seven to four A against B, and even money B against C, then the odds would have been eight to seven the field against A, as is shewn in the following scheme.

7 A
4 B
4 C
—
15

But as this is the basis upon which all the rest depends, I shall endeavour to make it as plain as possible, by giving another example or two, and then proceed.

EXAMPLE III.

Suppose the same three as before, and the common bets seven to four A against B; twenty-one to twenty, or gold to silver, B against C, we must state it thus, viz. seven guineas to four A against B, and four guineas to four pounds B against C; which being reduced into shillings, the scheme will stand as follows:

147 A's expectation.
84 B's expectation.
80 C's expectation.
—
211

By wich it will be one hundred and sixty-four to one hundred and forty-seven the field against A. (something more than thirty-nine to thirty-five). Now, if we compare this with the last example, we may conclude it to be right; for if it had been forty to thirty-five, then it would have been eight to seven, exactly as in the last example.

But as some persons may be at a loss to know why I select the numbers thirty-nine and thirty-five, it is requisite to shew such as have the least knowledge of the Sliding Rule, how they may readily find them.

RULE.

Set one hundred and sixty-four upon the line to A, to one hundred and forty-seven upon the slider B, and then look all along till you see two whole numbers, which stand exactly one against the other (or as near as you can come), which in this case you find thirty-nine on A to stand against thirty-five on the slider B (very nearly). But as $\frac{164}{511}$ and $\frac{147}{311}$ are in the lowest terms, there are no less numbers, in the same proportion as one hundred and sixty-four to one hundred and forty-seven; thirty-nine and thirty-five being the nearest, but not quite exact.

EXAMPLE IV.

Let us suppose the same three as before, and the bets to be seven to four A against B, and gold to silver C against B, what will the odds the field against B?

ANSWER.

41 to 35.

For as it is seven pound to four A against B, and four guineas to four pounds C against B, the scheme will stand as follows:

140	A
80	B
84	C
304	

A's expectation will only be one hundred and forty, B's expectation will only be eighty, and that of C will be 84; for if they should agree to divide the prize among them according to the bets, and that the whole stake or prize to be run for was three hundred and four pounds, then A would be entitled to one hundred and forty pounds, B eighty, and C to one hundred and four pounds; and the odds would be one hundred and sixty-four to one hundred and forty, or forty-one to thirty-five exactly.

EXAMPLE V.

Again, suppose three horses to start, viz. A, B, and C, and that the bets are five to three A against the field, and two to one B against C, what is the odds that A is not hindmost?

ANSWER.

12 $\frac{12}{14}$ to 1.

The following scheme shews their several chances or expectations for winning, viz.

A	5
B	2
C	1
	8

From which it appears that the sum of all their chances is eight; out of which A has five chances of winning, and C has only 1. Some may assert, indeed, that there is as great a probability for A to be hindmost, as there is for C to be foremost, viz. $\frac{1}{8}$, and the odds seven to one, whereas the true odds is 12 $\frac{12}{13}$ to one, as above. The probability of B's coming first is $\frac{2}{8}$, if that should so happen, then the probability of C's coming second, would be $\frac{1}{6}$; but the probability of getting into that circumstance, being only $\frac{2}{8}$, the true expectation of B's coming first, and C second, is therefore only $\frac{2}{8}$ of $\frac{1}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{24}$; and secondly, the probability of C's coming first, and B second, it is manifest from the same way of reasoning, would be $\frac{1}{8}$ of $\frac{2}{7}$ or $\frac{1}{28}$, which being added to $\frac{1}{24}$ $\frac{52}{672}$, or $\frac{13}{168}$, the probability of A's coming hindmost; which being deducted from unity, there remains $\frac{155}{168}$, the probability of its failing; and

and the required odds one hundred and fifty-five to fifty-two, or 12 $\frac{12}{13}$ to one.

It sometimes happens when only three or four horses start, that some of the knowing ones will undertake to post them, that is, to name the particular order in which each horse will come in, viz. A first, B second, D third, &c. and as these horses may change places as often as four bells, &c. two bells will only admit of being changed twice, and the same of two horses, viz. A B, and B A. They may change places six times, as

A, B, C,
A, C, B,
B, A, C,
C, A, B,
C, B, A,
B, C, A,

For two multiplied by three is equal to six; and as there are six ways that they may change places, and only one way for them to come in the same order, as A, B, C, it is very plain that it is five to one against their coming in the same order; and as two multiplied by three, multiplied by four, is equal to twenty-four, so four bells may be changed twenty-four ways, and five bells one hundred and twenty ways, &c.

In order to explain this somewhat more, let us suppose three tickets equally alike, one marked A, the second B, and C last, and to be rolled up and put into a bag, and a person to draw them out blindfold one by one, it is five to one they do not come out in the same order, viz. A first, B next, and C last, because the probability of A coming out first is only $\frac{1}{3}$; now, if it happen to be drawn first, then the probability for drawing B next is $\frac{1}{2}$, which being multiplied by $\frac{1}{3}$, is equal to $\frac{1}{6}$, the probability of their coming in that order; which being extracted from unity, the remainder will be $\frac{5}{6}$ the probability of its failing, and the odds will be five to one.

If there were four things drawn as before, viz. A, B, C, and D, then the odds will be twenty-three to one, that they do not all come out in the same order, viz. A, B, C, D, &c. for $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$, is equal to $\frac{1}{24}$ the probability of its happening, which being subtracted from unity, the remainder will be $\frac{23}{24}$ the probability of its failing, and the odds twenty-three to one; yet, notwithstanding this is the ground work upon which the rest depend, it will not hold good in horse-racing, because horses are not all equal.

For let us suppose three horses to start, viz. A, B, C, and that the bets are two to one A against B, and five to four B against C, what will be the odds against posting them?

ANSWER.

121 to 50.

First draw a scheme of their respective expectations as follows:

10 A
5 B
4 C
—
19

Thus it appears that the probability of A coming first is $\frac{10}{19}$; secondly, if A should come first, the probability of B coming second will be $\frac{5}{9}$; now $\frac{10}{19}$ multiplied by $\frac{5}{9}$ will equal $\frac{50}{171}$, the probability for its happening; which being subtracted from unity, the remainder will be $\frac{121}{171}$ the probability of its failing, and the odds one hundred and twenty-one to fifty, almost seventeen to seven; for as fifty on A is to one hundred and twenty-one upon B, so is seven upon A to seventeen upon B nearly.

(To be continued.)

THE GAME OF COMMERCE.

THIS Game is played with an entire pack of fifty-two cards, which all keep their natural value, except the ace, which ſtands for eleven, and is above the king, as the King is above the Queen, &c.

Commerce cannot be played by leſs than three perſons; and it may be played by ten, or even twelve.

After having cut for the deal, the dealer ſhuffles the cards, and they are cut by his left-hand man; he then gives three to each player, beginning with him on his right hand: he is at liberty to deal them ſingly, or all three together, in order, as the ſaying is, not to amuſe the board.

Every one has a certain number of counters before him, which they eſtimate as they pleaſe, and of which each player puts down one for his ſtake.

The deſign at this game is to get the point, the ſequence, or the tricon; for which purpoſe they arrange their cards, as they are diſpoſed to make one or other of them, of which here follows the explanation:—

The point is two or three cards of the ſame ſuit, the higher diſannuls the lower, and one card is no point.

The ſequence is what at piquet is called tierce; that is, ace, king, queen, knave, ten, &c. obſerving, that the higher always takes place off the lower.

Laſtly, the tricon is three aces, three kings, three queens, &c. the higher ſtill effacing the lower.

As there are only theſe three parts in the game, he that has the higheſt point wins when there is no ſequence or tricon; ſo he that has the higheſt ſequence wins when there is no tricon; the tricon winning in preference to the ſequence, and the ſequence to the point.

He that deals, is called the banker; and the ſtock is called the bank. The banker has ſeveral privileges, and he has alſo ſome diſadvantages, as we ſhall ſee hereafter.

There is no card turned up at this game, as there is no trump.

When the cards are dealt, the banker places the ſtock before him, and ſays, *Who will trade?* The eldeſt player having examined his hand, ſays, *for ready money*, or *I barter*; of which he has the choice; and ſo the ſecond, third, &c.

Trading for money, is to take of the banker a card from the ſtock in room of another card that you give him, which he places under the ſtock, and you pay the banker a counter for that card.

Trading by barter is changing a card with the player on your right, and nothing is paid for that; and in this manner they commerce each in turn, till one of them has found what he wanted.

He that is the firſt that finds the point, the ſequence, or the tricon, ſhews down his game, and is not obliged to ſtay till the other players begin a freſh tour, after that is found; and if one of them has a hand that he chooſes to ſtand, and ſhews it down without trading, thoſe that are to ſpeak after him, cannot trade that tour; and if he is the eldeſt hand, nobody can trade.

When one of the players has ſtopped the commerce, he that has the higheſt point, ſequence, or tricon, wins, and they begin a freſh deal, he that is on the right hand of the banker dealing.

We ſhall now ſhew the privileges and advantages of the banker.

And firſt, he receives a counter from each player that trades for money for every card that he gives from the ſtock.

He gives nothing to any one, although he trades with the bank.

If there ſhould be an equality of points among ſeveral players, and there is no ſequence or tricon, the banker

banker wins the poul in preference to the other players.

Though he gives nothing for trading with the bank, he receives nevertheless a counter from each player, who trades with the bank, when he wins the party.

He can equally, with the other players, trade by barter; and he must likewise furnish his left hand neighbour with a card from his game, if he desires it without money.

Let us now see the disadvantages of the banker.

And first, whatever game he may have, if he does not win the poul, he is obliged to pay a counter to him that wins, because he is always supposed to have been at the bank.

If he has point, sequence, or tricon, and does not win the poul, because another player has one that is higher, he pays a counter to each player, to which the other players are not liable.

So you see, that as he has some advantages, it likewise sometimes happens, that though he has drawn little or nothing from the bank, he is forced to pay more counters than he has received.

It is needless to make a separate article of the laws of this game, as they are contained in the directions we have given: we shall only add, that if the pack is found false, or if the deal is wrong, or that there should be a faced card, there must be a new deal.

This game, which has nothing of the old one but the name, the manner of playing it being new and more diverting. It is a very social game; for as we have said, a dozen persons may play at the same time; and it is a Game of Commerce, as you win or loose in proportion as you estimate your counters.

They formerly played till one of the players had lost his stake, which sometimes carried the game too far, and sometimes by the ill luck of a player, it was finished just as it begun: it is more eligible therefore to regulate the number of tours, as at quadrille: when there are twelve players, they may therefore play five tours, and, in proportion, as the number is less. A tour is till each one of the players has dealt once; and the party is commonly finished in about an hour.

THE HONEYGUIDE.

WHILE travelling in the interior of Africa, Mr. Parke had frequent opportunities of observing the conduct of a remarkable bird, called the Honeyguide. It is a curious species of the wokow, and derives its name from its singular quality of discovering wild honey to travellers. Honey is the favourite food of this bird; and morning and evening being the time of feeding, it is then heard calling in a shrill tone *cherr, cherr*, which the honey-hunters carefully attend to as the summons to the chace. At last the bird is observed to hover for a few minutes over a certain spot, and then silently retiring to a neighbouring bush, or other resting places, the hunters are sure of finding the bees nest in that identical spot, whether it be in a tree, or in the crevice of a rock. The bee-hunters never fail to leave a small portion for their conductor, but commonly take care not to leave so much as would satisfy its hunger. The bird's appetite being only whetted by this parsimony, it is obliged to commit a second treason, by discovering another bees nest, in hopes of a better salary. It is further observed, that the nearer the bird approaches to the hidden hive, the more frequently it repeats its call,

call, and feems the more impatient.

LAW PROCEEDING IN THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH, MAY 9, 1798,

In relation to Money loft at Gaming by the late Wefton, who fuffered death for forgery.

COWAN *v.* BERRY.

THIS was a rule calling on the plaintiff to fhew caufe why his declaration, which confifted of four hundred and eighty counts, fhould not be reduced to ten counts, and why he fhould not pay the cofts incurred from the fuperfluous length of his declaration.

This was an action of an Act of Parliament, paffed in the reign of Queen Anne, to recover the penalty of ten times the amount of what the defendant was alledged to have played for at unlawful games, which penalties amounted in all to one million four hundred thoufand pounds. It was contended on the part of the defendant, that neither Judge or Jury could fit to try fuch a caufe as this; it was to know how to apply them to any evidence that could be examined in any rational time. The very expence of the trial, independent of any other confideration, as to the event of it, would be between 700l. and 1000l. and which fum the defendant had no fecurity that it fhould be returned to him in the event of a verdict being given in his favour. That there were other declarations againft twenty other perfons, each containing five thoufand fheets, ready to be delivered if the Court fhould refufe to reduce the prefent one. That in this way, any private man, who never faw a gaming-table, might be ruined, if any perfon chofe to fue him for penalties in this manner; for he muft defend himfelf, although the plaintiff fhould fail to make out any cafe againft him; that of itfelf would coft above 1000l. Here the defendant was charged with having played with thirty-two perfons for 180 days; it was impoffible for him to fhape a defence to an accufation of this extenfive kind; for he could not tell on which of the charges the plaintiff would infift at the trial, &c.

On the part of the plaintiff it was contended, that he muft make out a cafe againft the defendant by legal evidence, before he could recover any thing, that the difficulty of the thing was therefore caft upon him. That, as to the reducing the declaration to ten counts, there would be no objection to that, provided the defendant allowed the plaintiff to fubdivide his action, and proceed upon what penalties he thought in the firft inftance, and take others as he thought fit, by fubfequent actions; but if the plaintiff was now to reduce his declaration to ten counts, he might happen to hit upon thofe counts on which his evidence might fail him; for witneffes in thefe cafes were not willing witneffes in general: perfons who addicted themfelves to gaming for large fums of money had, from the fafhionable follies of the prefent times, conceived an idea it was againft the rules of honour to give evidence of thefe tranfactions; therefore, by compelling the plaintiff to make choice of any ten counts in his declaration, and abandoning the reft, was compelling him to make choice in the dark; and if, when fo circumfcribed, he fhould fail, he would have no remedy as to the remaining penalties; for, in that cafe, the ftatute of limitations would debar him from bringing another action.

The whole cafe being argued at great length, the Court were unanimoufly of opinion, that the plaintiff

tiff ought not to be circumfcribed, as the defendant defired in this cafe, that the defendant ought not to fhelter himfelf under the enormity of his own offence if he was guilty; and therefore, after fome moral reflections from Lord Kenyon, upon the prevailing vice of gaming, the rule was ordered to be difcharged with cofts.

To the EDITORS *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

BY inferting the following pedigrees and performances of Sir Peter Teazle, Star, and Baronet, you will much oblige,

E. C.

Market Weighton, Yorkfhire,
May 12, 1798.

Sir Peter Teazle was foaled in 1784, got by Highflyer, dam (Papillon) by Snap, out of Mifs Clerland, by Regulus, Medge, by a fon of Bay Bolton, Bartlett's Childers, Honywood's Arabian, dam of the two True Blues. Papillon was alfo the dam of Sincerity, Lady Teazle, Wren, Mrs. Candour, Wagtail, &c. &c.

In 1787, Sir Peter (the property of the Earl of Derby) won the Derby Stakes of Fifty Guineas, h. ft. for 3 yr old colts, 8ft. 3lb. fillies, 8ft. a mile and an half at Epfom (thirty-three Subfcribers) beating Gunpowder, Buftler, and four others. 2 to 1 agft. Sir Peter.

At Afcot Heath, he won a ftakes of Two Hundred Guineas, h. ft. one mile (four Subfcribers) carrying 8ft. beating Lampo, 6ft. 7lb. and Terefa, 7ft. 2lb. 6 and 7 to 4 on Sir Peter.

At Newmarket Firft October Meeting, he won the Prince of Wales's plate of One Hundred Guineas, for 3 yr olds, 7ft. 8lb. and 4 yr olds, 8ft. 10lb. fillies allowed 3lb. D. I. beating Mark-ho! 4 yrs old; 2. Yellow Filly; 3. Wheatfheaf, 4 yrs old; 4. Harper, 3 yrs old; 5. Marcella, 4 yrs old; 6. Bungay, 3 yrs old; 7. Tityrus, 4 yrs old; 8. Nina, 3 yrs old; 9. Marcellus, 3 yrs old; 10. Flirtilla, 4 yrs old; 11. Chevely, 4 yrs old; 12. Skylark, 4 yrs old; and Ld. Offory's, ch. c. by Dorimant, 3 yrs old, alfo ftarted, but could not be placed. 5 to 2 on Sir Peter.

The fame meeting, he won the renewed Fourteen Hundred Guineas; a ftakes of Two Hundred Guineas, h. ft. for 3 yr old colts, 8ft. 3lb. fillies, 8ft. D. I. (nine Subfcribers) beating Poker and Mentor. 4 to 1 on Sir Peter.

Second October Meeting, Sir Peter, 8ft. 7lb. beat Ld Clermont's Bullfinch, 6ft. 8lb. both 3 yr olds. Acrofs the Flat, Five Hundred Guineas. 7 to 4 on Sir Peter.

The fame day, Sir Peter, 8ft. 7lb. rec. ft. One Hundred Guineas, from Bullfinch, 7ft. 7lb. Acrofs the Flat.

On Wednefday, the firft year of the renewed One Hundred and Forty Guineas, being one third of a fubfcription of Thirty Guineas each, 3 yr olds, 7ft. 8lb. four yr olds, 8ft. 10lb. fillies, allowed 3lb. D. I. (nine Subfcribers) beating Letitia, Ifabella, Stroller, and Mark-ho! all 4 yr olds. 5 to 1 on Sir Peter.

On Friday, the third year of a Sweepftakes of Twenty Guineas each, for 3 yrs old colts, &c. 8ft. B. M. The winner of the Fourteen Hundred Guineas, carrying 4lb. extra. (eight Subfcribers). Sir Peter (the winner of the Fourteen Hundred Guineas) walked over.

In 1788, on Tuefday in Newmarket Firft Spring Meeting, Sir Peter won the firft year of the renewed Jockey Stakes, of One Hundred Guineas each, h. ft. colts,

colts, 8ſt. 3lb. &c. B. C. (fourteen Subſcribers) beating Buſtler and Poker. 5 to 1 on Sir Peter.

On Friday, he won the Claret Stakes of Two Hundred Guineas, h. ft. The owner of the ſecond horſe received back his ſtake, B. C. (ten Subſcribers) beating Buſtler and Bubble. 5 to 1 on Sir Peter.

On Saturday, he won the firſt year of the Forteſcue Stakes of Thirty Guineas each, for 3 yr old colts 8ſt. 7lb. &c. D. I. (ſix Subſcribers) beating Bubble and Don Quixotte. 6 to 1 on Sir Peter.

On Monday, in the Second Spring Meeting, Sir Peter rec. Two Hundred and Fifty Guineas from Ld Groſvenor's Mentor, 8ſt. 7lb. B. C.

On Monday, in the July Meeting, he won the ſecond year of the Groſvenor Stakes of Fifty Guineas. Thirty Guineas ft. for 4 yr olds, 8ſt. 4lb. T. M. M. (nine Subſcribers) beating Mentor. 15 to 1 on Sir Peter.

On Monday, Firſt October Meeting, Sir Peter, 8ſt. 7lb. rec. ft. from Mentor, 8ſt. B. C. Seven Hundred Guineas, h. ft.

On Monday, Second October Meeting, Sir Peter, 8ſt. 7lb. beat Maria, 7ſt. 7lb. B. C. Three Hundred Guineas. 7 to 4 on Maria.

In 1789, on Tueſday, in Newmarket Craven Meeting, Sir Peter, won third and laſt year, of a Subſcription of Fifty Guineas, h. ft. 4 yrs old, 7ſt. 13lb. and 5 yr olds, 8ſt. 7lb. D. C. (thirteen Subſcribers) beating Meteor, 3 yrs old, Pegaſus and Gunpowder, 4 yr olds. 6 to 4 on Sir Peter.

On Monday, in Second Spring Meeting, at 8ſt. 7lb. he rec. Five Guineas ft. from Mr. Wentworth's Spark, 6ſt. B. C. Two Hundred Guineas.

On Friday, in the October Meeting, he broke down in running B. C. agſt Cardock, Driver, Schoolboy, and Gunpowder; and now covers at Knowſley, Preſcot, Lancaſhire, at Ten Guineas a mare, and Ten Shillings and Sixpence the groom. He is ſire of Hermione, Stamford, Ambroſio, Telegraph, Knowſley, Welchman, Petrina, Honeſt John, Puſh-forward, Pariſot, Sheperd, by Sir Peter, Mary Ann, Monica, Tantarara, &c. &c.

OF STAR,

Foaled in 1785, got by Highflyer, dam by Snap, her dam Riddle, by Matchem, out of Mr Pratt's famous Squirt Mare, her dam (Lot's dam) by Mogul, Camilla, by Bay Bolton, Old Lady, dam of Starling, by Pulleine's cheſnut Arabian, Rockwood, and Buſtler. Star's dam was alſo the dam of Orator, Young Denmark, Lucifer, &c. &c.

In 1787, Mr. Taylor's b. c. Star, in the Second October Meeting, at Newmarket, won the Turf Stakes of One Hundred Guineas, h. ft. by 2 yr old colts, 8ſt. 3lb. fillies, 8ſt. T. Y. C. (ſix Subſcribers) beating Feenow, and Mr. O'Kelly's own ſiſter to Clarionet. 2 to 1 on Star.

In 1789, Mr. Bullock purchaſed him of Mr. Taylor, and in the Auguſt Meeting at York, ſold him to Captain Hamilton.

At Stockton, carrying 8ſt. 4lb. he won Fifty Pounds, two mile heats, beating Greengage, 3 yrs old, 7ſt. 2lb. Foxhunter, 4 yrs old, 8ſt. 8lb. and Duckwing, 3 yrs old, 7ſt. 7lb. Star the favourite; after the heat, 3 to 1 he won.

The next day, he won Fifty Pounds for all ages, four-mile heats, carrying 7ſt. 8lb. beating Thorough, 6 yrs old, 8ſt. 11lb. Ticket, 5 yrs old, 8ſt. 6lb. and Ambroſia, 5 yrs old, 8ſt. 1lb. 6 to 4 on Star.

At Morpeth, he won Fifty Pounds for all ages, four-mile heats,

heats, beating at two heats, Tom Tring, carrying 7st. 7lb. each. 5 to 1 on Star.

In 1790, he won Fifty Guineas at Edinburgh, four-mile heats, carrying 8st. 2lb. beating Newbyth, 9st. and distanced Poor Cottager, carrying 9st.

At Ayr, he won Fifty Pounds for all ages, four-mile heats, distancing Mr. Collison's Forester, the first heat.

At Kelso, he won Fifty Guineas for all ages, four-mile heats, carrying 8st. 6lb. beating Rattler, 6 yrs old, 9st. Whitelegs, 4 yrs old, 7st. 8lb. and distanced Mr. Collison's Gleaner, and Mr. Ostler's Country Lass, the first heat.

In 1791, Star won Fifty Pounds for all ages, at Milfield, beating Lizard, at 3 four-mile heats.

At Edinburgh, he walked over for a Stakes of Twenty-five Guineas each (three Subscribers). He afterwards fell lame, and was put out of training, and is now a stallion at Catterick, Yorkshire, at Three Guineas a mare, and Five Shillings the groom, and this year has had several mares, as he is very handsome, uncommonly high bred, and likely to get both racers and hunters. The only one of his get that has started, is Colonel Hamilton's Master Robert, out of a Young Marsk mare, who won several plates, &c. last year, and promises to be a good racer.

[We should have followed the Pedigree of Baronet, but our Correspondent having sealed his letter with a large wafer, and placed it under part of the writing, it is impossible for the Printer to make it out; our valuable Correspondent will, we trust, favour us with another copy, which, if received in time, shall appear in the next month's Magazine.]

To the EDITOR *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR entertaining publication being a record of every material transaction in the sporting line, and read with avidity by those who are either amused or interested therein, I beg leave through that medium, to offer a few reflections to the notice of the gentlemen of the turf, on the *disgraceful and dangerous* tendency of Jockies *riding unfairly*. At the late races at Chester, this scandalous behaviour seems to have been carried to its height; the consequences attending it, however, will, I trust, prove a sufficient warning to others, and prevent a like conduct in future. In one case, the horses that came in first and second, were both deemed distanced, for driving another out of the course; the other instance was attended with the most melancholy circumstances, and happened by the gross misconduct of a Jockey, of the name of Car (riding a four-year old colt of Captain Pigott's), who drove little Westlake (five stone), riding a three-year old of Mr. Lockley's, out of the course completely into the crowd; the consequences of which were, that one man, and Mr. Lockley's colt, were both killed on the spot, a gentleman knocked off his horse and much bruised, and little Westlake was precipitated over at least ten or a dozen horses, and consequently, but for a miracle, must have been killed also. Painful as such events must be to every feeling mind, the bare mention of them alone, I should hope, will be sufficient to induce every true sportsman, to prevent similar accidents in future; and this I conceive might effectually be done by Noblemen and Gentlemen, Proprietors of Race Horses, not only making it a standing rule to give the

the ſtricteſt orders to their Jockies to ride fair, but for their own honour, to make an example of any one that ſhall preſume to act otherwiſe, by inſtantly diſcharging him from their ſervice, and preventing him ever riding again. Such conduct would alſo remove every illiberal inſinuation, reſpecting the connivance of the owner, whoſe honour, in caſes of this nature, ſhould be like Cæſar's wife, "not only unſullied, but above ſuſpicion alſo."

I am Sir, your conſtant reader,

Weſt Cheſter, May 8, 1798. M. D.

MR. KING'S BENEFIT.

DRURY LANE.

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, acted on Friday night, May 18, for the benefit of Mr. King, brought forward the *original* Charles Surface, in the perſon of Mr. Smith. To ſuch a pitch was public curioſity wound up to witneſs the performance of this admired veteran of the ſtage, that, on the drawing-up of the curtain, not a ſingle part of the Houſe was left unoccupied; and ſuch was the public prepoſſeſſion in his favour, that Mr. Smith, on his appearance, was unable to utter a ſingle word for upwards of a quarter of an hour, owing to the unremitting plaudits which reſounded from every quarter of the Theatre. Notwithſtanding his advanced years, Mr. Smith ſuſtained the character with a degree of fire and ardour that would not have diſcredited the moſt juvenile performer. We were happy to ſee Mrs. Jordan ſo compleatly recovered from her late indiſpoſition as to be able to go through her favourite part of Lady Teazle, to which ſhe gave all the intereſt which that character ſo eminently poſſeſſes. It would be injuſtice to conclude our remarks, without obſerving, that Mr. King exerted himſelf in a manner which fully juſtified the encouragement he received from a grateful public.

CRITIQUE ON THE FIRST NIGHT'S REPRESENTATION OF SHE'S ELOPED!

DRURY LANE.

ON Saturday, May 12, a new Comedy, called SHE'S ELOPED! was performed at this Theatre. The fable was briefly this :—

A Lady of the name of *Egerton* had married the ſon of *Lord Vellure*, and was left a widow with an only child, a daughter, without any proviſions for either herſelf or her orphan; for the marriage had taken place without the knowledge of his Lordſhip, who could not be prevailed upon to ſee or make the ſmalleſt allowance to the unfortunate, though amiable relict of his ſon. Nay, ſo far did he carry his reſentment againſt her, that when he conſented to take her child, bring her up as his own, and make her heireſs to his large fortune, it was on the expreſs condition, that the mother ſhould renounce all intercourſe with her daughter, conſent never to ſee or ſpeak to her, and even to drop the name ſhe had acquired by marriage, and go by that of her own family, the more effectually to prevent the Orphan from coming at the knowledge of her hapleſs Parent. To this cruel condition ſhe ſubmitted for the ſake of her child, and with noble

noble fortitude supported the distress from which the resentment of her unfeeling father-in-law, would not allow him to rescue her. The plan to which she had recourse for procuring a livelihood, was that of keeping a boarding house for the accommodation of persons in genteel life. She had a brother who had gone into the service of the King of Spain, and acquired with the rank of a Major, a great share of Spanish pride, which rendered him the more ridiculous, as it was accompanied with poverty, and the more contemptible, as it made him ashamed of his relations, the moment he discovered that they were not in possession of riches. The scene opens with his return to England under a feigned name, as he was too proud to bear his own, not having the means of supporting it with splendor. Finding his sister in a fine house, and knowing that she had married the son of a Lord, he conceived that she is very rich, and condescends to share *her* wealth; but the instant he learns that she is poor and obliged to keep a boarding house for her subsistence, he insists she must consider him as a stranger, and not to presume to intimate to any one, that he is her brother. A letter at the same time is brought in, directed to *Mrs. Egerton's* daughter, from her grandfather's housekeeper, informing her, that her grandfather, *Lord Vellure*, enraged at her having eloped for the purpose of finding out and seeing her mother, whose residence she had been told *Mrs. Egerton* could discover, has destroyed the will he had made in her favour, and has actually died in consequence of the grief and rage occasioned by her ingratitude; so that his whole fortune would go to another branch of his family. This letter fell into the hands of the Major, who, with all his pride, has not honour enough to respect the seal; he breaks it, and finds that his niece, like himself, has nothing but poverty for her portion. This determines him not to acknowledge her for his relation. Soon after the young Lady arrives, and in the most affecting manner makes enquiries about her mother; but *Mrs. Egerton*, though ready to snatch her to her arms and reveal herself to a daughter whom she adores, is restrained by the positive injunctions of her ridiculous brother the *Major*. Among the boarders at her house are a *Mr. Aylmer*, a man of fortune and honour, and an unprincipled fortune-hunter, who assumes the name of *Sir Charles Hyacinth*, a Baronet of great respectability. These two fall in love, the former with the Young Lady's person, the latter with her wealth; for he learns that she is heiress to *Lord Vellure*, about whose death and the revocation of his will, he knows nothing; and the *Major* thinking him the real *Sir Charles*, encourages him in his addresses, under the idea that it would be a lucky thing for his disinherited Niece to become the wife of a man of fashion and fortune. It turns out, that *Lord Vellure* is not dead, that the letter giving an account of his death was written by his own direction; he comes in disguise to the house of *Mrs. Egerton*, where he sees her and his grand-daughter, presses the former, who is in great distress for money, to pay her rent to him as agent to her landlord, and informs the latter that she is undone, that she has broken the heart of her grandfather, who, a little before his death, cancelled the will under which alone she was to have had any provision. The news of the death alone afflicts her, she pathetically laments her ingratitude to a generous benefactor, implores a blessing on his memory, and submits with resignation to the loss of

 fortune

fortune as a juſt puniſhment. This makes her peace; *Lord Vellure* diſcovers himſelf, the mother and daughter become known to each other, and his Lordſhip promiſes to be in future a tender father to both.

This is the outline of the fable, in which the Author has formed ſome under-plots, attended with ſome laughable incidents.

In ſpeaking of this piece as a dramatic compoſition, we wiſh to keep in view the duties of a Critic, bound to decide upon its merits with juſtice and impartiality, and at the ſame time not to forget the appeal made in the Prologue to the indulgence of the audience, who were put in mind that in two melancholy circumſtances the Author unhappily bore a reſemblance to the great Bard of Greece, for that (like Homer) he had to deplore the loſs of ſight, and the *rem anguſtam domi*, two calamities which it would be our ſincere wiſh to alleviate.

Blending juſtice with mercy, we muſt ſay, that in his production we find much to praiſe, and much to condemn. The character of Mrs. Egerton is throughout conſiſtent, a pattern of meek reſignation, patient ſuffering, and generous diſintereſtedneſs. The *Major* is uniformly proud, vain, and unfeeling; but his niece is a ſtrange compound of prudence and indiſcretion, levity and reſerve, forwardneſs and modeſty: had the Author drawn her merely playful and humorous, ſhe would have been ſtill in nature; but at the time that ſhe is ready to fall in love with any handſome man, to like and diſlike by turns, or to ſuffer either of her lovers to run away with her, without ſeeming to care much for either, ſhe is able to give excellent advice to another young woman, warning her not to allow a man familiarly to ſalute her, becauſe woman reſembles the plumb, whoſe bloom when once gone never more returns.

Mrs. Egerton's daughter is evidently the heroine of the piece, and her ſallies are the life of it. Her elopement from her grandfather's houſe had a natural and laudable object—the diſcovery of a mother whom ſhe did not know, but whom, nevertheleſs, ſhe revered. It appears, however, that ſhe purſues this object only by ſtarts; ſometimes recollecting, at others wholly loſing ſight of it, and giving herſelf up entirely to pleaſantry and playfulneſs. It would ſeem that her grandfather had beſtowed great care upon her education; but ſtill we find her a mere child of nature, with a good heart, and a weak head. She diſplays on ſome occaſions a charming *naiveité*, on others ſhe appears at once artleſs and artful; ſhe is conſiſtent, however, in ſenſibility, and with ſome alterations would make a very favourable character.—In *Clotten*, a ſervant of Mrs. Egerton, the author ſhews the power of money on the human heart. *Clotten*, when not poſſeſſed of a ſingle ſhilling, is a very worthy and affectionate ſon, ſo much ſo, indeed, that no one can behold unmoved his tender treatment of an aged father; but when, by finding a large ſum of money thrown in his way by the heroine as a reward for his filial piety, he becomes rich, he at the ſame moment becomes alſo unfeeling, proud, lordly, and proof againſt the ſtrongeſt appeal of nature, in favour of the ſame father, made by the heireſs of Lord Vellure, in a moſt pathetically affecting ſong. A little too much in the ſtyle of a highwayman, ſhe takes from him the money, which her bounty had before beſtowed upon him; and by ſtripping him of his wealth, reſtored him to his former nature and ſentiments. The philoſophy

losophy of this change, we hope, will not be lost upon our Author, but will sustain him under the disappointment, with respect to emolument, with which the cold reception of his piece may have been attended. In this instance he certainly has not succeeded to his wishes; but let him, for his consolation, recollect, that some of his other productions still charm the town, and will long remain favourites with the public. To attempt a comedy is an arduous undertaking; to write one which may be expected to out-live an Author, is what happens to few; but it has sometimes happened to Mr. O'Keefe; this certainly is some comfort in affliction. In lighter pieces he may almost command success. Is it not better then for him to confine himself to such? by so doing he will escape mortification, and live at ease. As for *She's Eloped!* it is a medley of exquisite sentiment and low buffoonery. In its present state we fear it will not do for the stage; but we are of opinion, that by judicious alterations it might become a favourite with the public, if not as a Comedy, at least as an Afterpiece. The audience gave it a patient hearing; but their sentence appeared to be against a second representation. Several persons took an active part in condemning the play; and those who did not join them, appeared not to question their judgment, for they left them masters of the field, and were almost wholly passive on the occasion. Mr. Wroughton announced the second representation for Tuesday, but under circumstances by no means flattering to the Author. The actors most certainly did every thing in their power to insure success to the piece. Mrs. Jordan spoke the epilogue with great spirit; it was an allusion to the military associations of the day, talked of the efforts to be expected from the Dramatic Corps under the command of "General Bannister and Marshal Kemble," of the prowess of the *Amazonian* levies of the *cushion*, and prepared the public for the exploits of Miss Decamp preceeded by *Blue Beard's Elephant*, and for the defeat of Buonaparte by Miss Leak. We sincerely wish that the play had been received with the same applause which crowned the delivery of the epilogue.

THE DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Lord Villure	*Mr. Aickin.*
Aylmer	*Mr. Wroughton.*
Sir Charles Hyacinth	*Mr. Palmer.*
Appesley	*Mr. Dowson.*
Jenkins	*Mr. Russell.*
Major Blenheim	*Mr. Suett.*
Joe	*Mr. R. Palmer.*
Clotten	*Mr. Bannister.*
Mrs. Egerton	*Mrs. Powell.*
Arabel	*Mrs. Jordan.*
Miss Highbury	*Miss Pope.*
Grace	*Miss Mellon.*

EPITAPH

On the late Mr. JACKSON, of the Norwich Theatre, said to be written by Mr. White, of the same Theatre.

SACRED
To the Memory
of
THOMAS JACKSON, *Comedian*,
who was *engaged*
December 21, 1741,
To play a *Comic Cast of Characters*
In this great
Theatre,
The World,
In many of which he was
Prompted
By Nature to excel.

The

The *Season being ended*, his *Benefit* over, the *Charges* all paid, and his *Account* closed,
He made his *Exit*
In the Tragedy of Death
On the 17th of March, 1798,
In full assurance of being called once more to
Rehearsal;
Where he hopes to find his *Forfeits all cleared*, his *Cast of Parts bettered*,
And his *Situation* made agreeable
By HIM,
Who paid the great *Stock Debt*,
For the Love he bore
To *Performers* in general.

For the SPORTING MAGAZINE.

THE RABBIT.

EVERY one knows the prodigious fecundity of this animal, particularly of the tame ones, the females of which bring forth almost every month in the year. Among those of the warren, of which alone we speak here, the doe brings forth only five or six times in the year, each litter consisting of four, five, and sometimes seven young ones. When she is about to kindle, she scratches, in the burrow she inhabits, a smaller one, of only two or three feet in depth, for the purpose of keeping from the buck the knowledge of her young ones, fearing that he would kill them *. She frequently kindles at a considerable distance from her own burrow, and sometimes out of the warren, in the open country. At the bottom of this excavation, which by warreners is called the *rabbit's nest*, she prepares a bed for her young, composed of the fur which she pulls from her belly, and a few blades of grass. Here she suckles and attends them, for the space of six weeks. It is pretended, that whenever she goes out of her nest to procure food, she, in order to preserve her young from the depredations of vermin, stops up the mouth of the hole with earth diluted with her own urine.

At the expiration of six weeks, she conducts her young ones to the great burrow, for in this time they are in no danger from the male, who then caresses them, takes them between his fore feet, and licks their fur smooth with his tongue.

An old rabbit is distinguished from a young one by feeling the knee-joints of the fore-legs with the thumb-nail. When the heads of the two bones which forms the joints, are so contiguous, that little or no space is to be perceived between them, the rabbit is old. If, on the contrary, there is a perceptible separation between the two bones, the rabbit is young, and is more or less so, as the two bones are more or less separated.

No sport is more pleasant and easy than that of hunting rabbits with one or two terriers, in a warren which is tolerably well stocked, especially, if the terriers are wry legged. For, in that case, the rabbits only play before the dogs, stopping at each instant to listen to them, and suffering themselves to be driven about sometimes for the space of three quarters of an hour before they take the burrow. Then as these animals run about in a small compass, it is very easy to come in their way, either in the passes, or the sides of the woods, by following the cry of the dogs; or

* The male rabbit has the same unnatural dislike to its offspring as the Arctic black bear and some other animals have; they will kill the young ones; the female therefore retires before the time of parturition into some secret place, to elude the search of her savage mate.

PENNANT.

or else by waiting for them at the burrows, about which they generally play for some space of time, before they take the earth.

The rabbit is very timid, and very acute of hearing; for which reason, care should be taken to make as little noise as possible; and in particular, never to walk or run in the passes or across the woods to get before them, but at those times only when the dogs give tongue; then the rabbit, being occupied either with listening to the dogs, or running before them, pays less regard to the noise which the sportsman makes in the pursuit.

In a warren of small extent, much amusement may be procured by stopping up all the burrows at midnight, at which time the rabbits are almost all out at feed, and then going to hunt them the next morning; by thus cutting off their retreat, a man cannot fail to kill several. Or, he may stop up the burrows with hay, grass, or any other material, at the distance of two feet from the mouth downwards, and then when the rabbits are driven in with the dogs, he may take as many as he pleases.

Rabbits are hunted with dogs, at all times of the year; but the months of July and August are the most favourable; they then abound, and are of a good size; some have attained their full growth, and the smallest are half grown; earlier than this they are scarcely worth the trouble of shooting, and the dogs hunt them badly, because they do nothing but dodge about little bushes, not being in a condition to defend themselves.

Skill and practice, but above all quickness, are eminently necessary to shoot rabbits in a wood, either when the rabbit is hard run by the dogs, or at the moment of starting up, or in a view; and still more so, when pursued by a spaniel who has struck at but missed her. If at this time the rabbit crosses a road, or a pass cut through a wood, she darts like lightning, and scarcely gives the shooter time to prepare himself, unless the way is very broad.

It is also very difficult to shoot her when she gets up from among his feet, whether in a wood, or in places covered with heath or brambles which adjoin the warren, and where they are most commonly found. The course of a rabbit for some little time at the first, is much more rapid than that of the hare, and is at the same time oblique and twisting. It seems to glide rather than run, and the proper moment of shooting is not easily seized.

There are many other ways of killing rabbits, of which lurching is in most common use. This succeeds best in fine weather, and at those times when the young rabbits are in abundance.

If at any time of the day, but principally from nine in the morning until noon, and again in the evening, about sunset, the sportsman posts himself near some well-frequented burrows, either by getting up into a tree, or lying behind a hedge, he will soon see them come out of their holes and play about the edges, at which time he may shoot them to great advantage. Or he may in the evening watch those piece of corn land which lye near the warren; for thither the rabbits are certain to go at that time to feed.

Rabbits, being accustomed to run about much during the night, may be shot by moonlight, by watching at those places where they come to play or feed.

Or a ferret may be put into the burrows, and the rabbits shot as they bolt out; but this is so rapid a motion, that great quickness of shot will be necessary.

MOTION

MOTION IN THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16.

For a Rule to shew cause why a criminal information should not go against Mr. Solsby, a Magistrate, of the County of Northumberland, for certain alledged corrupt practices.

MR. Erskine moved for a Rule to shew Cause why a criminal information should not be filed against a Mr. Solsby, one of the Magistrates for the County of Northumberland. The application was made on the part of Cuthbert Nicolson, Esq. who lives at Beresford, in the same County. That gentleman had occasion to sue this worthy Magistrate; it was sworn that Mary Walker, who also lives at Beresford, had attended this Magistrate on account of a bastard child, though not in conformity of the provisions of the 6th Geo. II. Mr. Solsby called her before him to inform him of her amours; when she stated that John Foster, a farmer in that part of the country, was the father of her child, and that was all the information she gave to the Magistrate. It occurred to Mr. Solsby, that Mr. Cuthbert Nicolson, who lived there also, and being a young man, might likewise have some acquaintance with this lady, he therefore desired to be let a little farther into her history. Upon that, the lady, who seemed to be thrown into embarrassment and confusion, was obliged to admit, that besides John Foster, Cuthbert Nicolson, Robert Watson, and Robert Phipps, the last two of whom were farmers, had been in her good graces. It was sworn, that the Magistrate on that occasion suggested to her, that though she must be supposed to be the best judge who was the father of her child, yet that he could give her some exceeding good reasons, why she should not swear it to John Forster. He told her that Mr. Cuthbert Nicolson was a gentleman, and if she would swear the child to him, he (Mr. Solsby) would make a Laird (a Scotch word to denote the owner of a certain quantity of real property) of her child, and that he should take care that a handsome settlement was made upon it. Upon this, she promised to swear the child to Mr. Cuthbert Nicolson. In consequence thereof, the Magistrate summoned before him all those gentlemen who had been in the good graces of the lady; and he sat like an auctioneer, with a hammer in his hand, ready to knock down the child to any of the gentlemen the lady should swear it to. She, as it had been previously settled, swore it to Mr. Cuthbert Nicolson. The lady lamented at the time that this gentleman should be obliged to pay all the costs, although the rest of the gentlemen had been equally guilty. The other gentlemen were dismissed, on each of them paying two shillings, and the Magistrate made an order of filiation on Cuthbert Nicolson, which order afterwards, on an appeal to the Quarter Sessions, was quashed. Mr. Erskine said, Mr. Wood would state to the Court some other pleasant incidents in the conduct of this worthy Magistrate.

Lord Kenyon. Take a Rule to shew Cause.

Mr. Wood moved for a Rule to shew Cause why another criminal information should not be filed against the same Magistrate for a different species of offence. In the month of February, 1797, upon the information of his Butler, whom he compelled to be a common informer, Mr. Solsby called before him two persons of the name of Smith and Blackey, and convicted each of them in a penalty of five pounds for killing a hare, and each of them also

also in twenty pounds for not having a certificate to kill game. Smith immediately paid the money, but Blackey did not, when it was distrained for, and he was obliged to pay three pounds eighteen shillings costs.

Lord Kenyon asked if these convictions had been removed.

Mr. Wood stated that they had not, and though in the first instance a certiorari lay, it was taken away in the second. He said the charge against this Magistrate was, that he had received all this money, and pocketed it.

Lord Kenyon observed, that Mr. Wood seemed to have ground enough for his Rule on the conviction for twenty pounds, since it could not be removed by certiorari.

Mr. Wood said, he had copies of convictions, for since the Magistrate heard of this motion, he had sent two convictions to the Clerk of the Peace, but not a single farthing of money.

Rule granted.

THE TRIAL OF A CAUSE IN THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH, MAY 22, 1798, RELATIVE TO A DOG HAVING BITTEN A MAN IN THE LEG.

CREED *v.* CLAPP.

THIS was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover damages from the defendant for an injury sustained in consequence of the defendant's dog having bitten the plaintiff in his leg.

The declaration stated, in the first count, that the defendant incited his dog to bite the plaintiff, which the dog did, whereby the plaintiff was injured, &c.

The next count stated merely the biting.

There was no evidence whatever that the defendant incited the dog to bite the plaintiff.

Lord Kenyon said, that the first count was such as, if proved, would support the action; inciting a dog to bite a person was an act upon which an action could be maintained; but the other count, stating that the defendant's dog bit the plaintiff, was one on which no action could be maintained.

If a man kept a dog that was accustomed viciously to bite, and he had notice of it, and afterwards he did bite any person, an action would lie against the owner of the dog, for the injury he had occasioned. So it was with regard to any beast a man might keep. He remembered a case that came before him, in which it was proved, that a man kept a bull in a field through which there was a common path; the bull gored and injured a person, who brought his action for damages; and the Jury did themselves great honour by the verdict they delivered; they gave the plaintiff seventy pounds damages; but, in that case, it was proved, that the beast had long been known to be vicious; that the defendant had notice of it before the accident happened; he had been told that probably the beast would occasion the death of somebody; having had such a notice, he was highly culpable for not securing the animal, and therefore he was answerable for any mischief he did; but, no man was answerable for any sudden accidental mischief which his animal did. To support this action it must be proved, either that the animal was habitually mischievous, and that the defendant knew it, or that he incited the dog to bite the plaintiff.

Neither of which was proved, and therefore the plaintiff was nonsuited.

Lord Kenyon said, that when dogs

dogs were known to be given to vicious biting, it was the duty of the owners to destroy them; for mankind was not to be put in danger by the negligence of the owners of vicious animals.

LONGEVITY IN TOADS.

ILLUSTRATING the very curious fact in natural history, of a toad existing for a length of time in a confined situation, without any supply of food or fresh air; the following facts are mentioned by Dr. Williams, of Vermont, in America, in a work which has never appeared in Europe, and which is scarcely in the hands of any person in this country. They will no doubt be found acceptable to many of our readers, though relative to an animal somewhat different in its habits.

"At Windsor, a town joined to Connecticut river," says Dr. Williams, "in September, 1790, a living frog was dug up at the depth of nine feet from the surface of the earth. Stephen Jacobs, Esq. from whom I have this account, informs me, that the place where this frog was found was about half a mile from the river, on the internal lands, which are annually overflowed by its waters.

"At Castleton, in the year 1779, the inhabitants were engaged in building a fort, near the centre of the town. Digging into the earth five or six feet below the surface, they found many frogs, apparently inactive, and supposed to be dead. Being exposed to the air, animation soon appeared, and they were found to be alive and healthy. I have this account from General Clarke, and a Mr. Moulton, who were present when these frogs were dug up. Upon viewing the spot, it did not appear to me, that it has ever been overflowed with water; but it abounded with springs.—A more remarkable instance was at Burlington, upon Onion river.—In the year 1788, Samuel Lane, Esq. was digging a well near his house; at the depth of twenty-five or thirty feet from the surface of the earth, the labourers threw out with their shovels, something which they suspected to be ground nuts, or stones, covered with earth. Upon examining these appearances, they were found to be frogs, to which the earth every where adhered; the examination was then made of the earth in the well, where they were digging. A large number of frogs were found covered the earth, and so numerous, that several of them were cut in pieces by the spades of the workmen. Being exposed to the air, they soon became active; but unable to endure the direct rays of the sun, the most of them perished. This account is from Mr. Lane and Mr. Lawrence, one of the workmen, who were both present when the frogs were dug up. From the depth of earth with which these frogs were covered, it cannot be doubted, but that they must have been covered over in the earth for many ages, or rather centuries: the appearance denote that the place from whence these frogs were taken, was once the bottom of a channel, or lake, formed by the waters of the Onion river. In digging the same well, at the depth of forty-one feet and an half from the surface, the workmen found the body of a tree, eighteen or twenty inches in diameter, partly rotten, but the biggest part found. The probability is, that both the tree and the frogs were once at the bottom of the channel of a river, or lake; that the waters of Onion river, constantly bringing down large quantities of earth, gradually raised the bottoms;

toms; that by the conſtant increaſe of earth and water, the water was forced over its bounds, and formed for itſelf a new channel or paſſage, in its deſcent into lake Champlain. How vigorous and permanent muſt the principle of life be in this animal! Frogs placed in a ſituation in which they were perpetually ſupplied with moiſture, and all waſte and perſpiration from the body prevented, preſerve the powers of life from age to age! Centuries muſt have paſſed ſince they began to live, in ſuch a ſituation; and had that ſituation continued, nothing appears, but that they would have lived for many centuries yet to come!"

PHYSICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE SURPRISING EFFICACY OF SALT IN FEEDING, FATTENING, AND MULTIPLYING CATTLE.

[From the Proceedings of the Academy at Paris.]

" IN the Juriſdiction of Arles, in the county of Provence, there is a diſtrict called the Crau, extending in length about ſix leagues, and about three in breadth, the whole ſurface of which is covered with ſmall rough ſtones, and not a tree or buſh in the whole diſtrict, except here and there on the borders; yet on this ſpot, ſo ſeemingly ſterile, by the free uſe of ſalt, more numerous flocks of ſheep are fed and bred, than on any other common of equal extent throughout the whole country; and what is no leſs remarkable, the ſheep are healthier and hardier, and endure the ſeverity of winter with leſs loſs, though they have fewer ſheep-cots for covering, than thoſe bred and fed on more copious paſtures, and that have, beſides, the advantage of more convenient ſhelter. Add to this, that the wool of the flocks bred and brought up in the Crau, is not only the fineſt in the country, but bears the higheſt price of any in France. From whence the writer concludes that it is to the unlimited uſe of ſalt, that theſe ſurpriſing effects are to be aſcribed; for it frequently happens that the Crau is ſo burnt up in the ſummer, that the poor animals are forced to turn up the very ſtones to get at the few blades of graſs that grow round them; and yet none periſh for want of food. Let every excellence, therefore, that can reaſonably be ſuppoſed inherent to the herbage, be allowed to it; yet the quantity is ſo ſmall, that without the abundant uſe of ſalt, a fourth part of the ſheep kept in the Crau could not be kept in it. The author then proceeds to recommend an eaſy experiment, which it is in every farmer's power to make; and this is, to give one half of his cattle ſalt, and to the other half none.

" By this ſimple experiment, he ſays, in leſs than a month the difference will be diſcernable. The cattle to whom the ſalt is given will ſhew it in their looks, the ſleekneſs of their coats, in their growth, and in their fitneſs for labour. He adds, that with little more than half their uſual food all theſe effects will be produced."

ON THE BENEFIT OF SALT TO CATTLE, WITH THE METHOD OF USING IT.

[From a Gentleman in America.]

" I Do not find that the farmers in England know the great advantages which may be derived

 from

from the ufe of falt in the bufinefs of fattening cattle; whereas in America we think it abfolutely neceffary, and accordingly give it to almoft every kind of cattle; and thofe with parted hoofs are particularly fond of it. There cannot be a greater inftance of this fondnefs than the wild cattle reforting to the falt licks, where they are chiefly killed. We give this name of falt licks to the falt fprings, which in various places iffue out of the ground, and from each a little rill. Horfes are as fond of falt as black cattle; for with us, if they are ever fo wild they will be much fooner brought to a handful of falt than to any kind of corn whatever. We alfo give falt to our fheep; and to this practice it is generally afcribed, that the American cattle are in general fo much more healthy than the fame animals in England.—We have one very advantageous practice, which I cannot enough recommend to the farmers in England; it is mixing falt with our hay-ricks when we ftack it, which we call Brining. Juft before I left America I had a crop of hay, which was in a manner fpoiled by rain, being almoft rotten in the field; yet did this hay fpend as well as if it had been got in ever fo favourably. When my fervants were making up the ftack, I had it managed in the following manner; that is, as foon as a bed of hay was laid about fix inches thick, I had the whole fprinkled with falt; then another bed of hay was laid, which was again fprinkled in like manner; and this method was followed till all the hay was ftacked. When the feafon came for cutting this hay, and giving it to my cattle, I found that fo far from refufing it, they eat it with furprifing appetite, always preferring it before the fweeteft hay, that had not been thus fprinkled with falt."

SPIDERS.

M. Quatremer Disjonval, has in a recent publication, treated of the great utility of fpiders in protecting cattle, and more efpecially horfes, from the bite of flies and gnats. It is a common prejudice, he obferves, that fpiders are noxious animals; whereas, in fact, a more ufeful appendage to a ftable, or a cow-houfe, cannot be found. It is well known, that horfes which are kept in a ftable during the fummer months, fuffer from the gnats and flies, in an equal, and even in a greater degree, than thofe which are employed in the field, or for the purpofes of travelling. The reafon of this is obvious; the vapours which exhale from the animals, added to the ftrong fmell of a ftable or a cow houfe, naturally attract the flies in numbers to thofe places. If, therefore, fpiders, inftead of being fwept away and deftroyed, were rather encouraged, they would offer an effectual remedy to this inconvenience, by ftationing themfelves in ambufh at the doors, the windows, and other apertures of places deftined for the reception of cattle and horfes, and thus deftroying their enemy at his very firft onfet. M. Disjonval concludes in the following words: "I readily acknowledge, that fpiders and their webs are no proper appendages to the habitations of men, but I require, that they be left in full and undifturbed poffeffion of all places deftined for the reception of cattle and horfes. In a word, as revolution feems to be the order of the day, I demand, that the innovation lately adopted in the adminiftration of the penal code, by tranfporting, inftead of executing the profcribed deputies, be adopted likewife with refpect to fpiders; and that their punifhment, when found in our rooms and houfes, confift not in death,

death, but in banishment to the stables, or other appropriate places." —M. Disjonval has subjoined to the above remarks, a very curious fact, of which himself, together with Citizien Mercier, a member of the Council of Five Hundred, and General Belair, were eye-witnesses. The spider, it seems, is not only a prognosticator of the weather, but likewise an *amateur* of good music, and will leave his lurking place, when an instrument is skilfully played. A very large spider in the house of M. Desmainvilles, near the barrier of Clichy, on hearing the sound of music, immediately left his retreat, and continued to traverse the floor of the room, following exactly the motions of the performer. This experiment was several times repeated, and always with the same effect. Hence, instead of terming the spider a noxious and offensive animal, we ought rather to join in the panegyric bestowed upon this ingenious insect by Ovid: *Scires a Pallade doctam.*

THOUGHTS ON HUNTING.

KING'S BENCH, MAY 11, 1798.

BECKFORD, ESQ. *v.* HOOD.

LITERARY PROPERTY.

THIS question came before the Court upon an application that the verdict given for the plaintiff might be set aside, and a nonsuit entered. The declaration stated, that the plaintiff was author of a book intitled, "Thoughts on Hunting," and that the defendant published a new edition of it without his leave. The facts agreed to be submitted to the Court were these: That the plaintiff was the author of the book, and that in May 1781 he published a first edition, without affixing any name to the title-page; that in 1782 he published a second edition with his name; and that in 1784 he published a third edition with his name; that neither the original, or any subsequent edition, had been entered at Stationer's Hall; and that in August 1796, the defendant re-published the book, under the title of "Thoughts on Hare Hunting," without the plaintiff ever having disposed of his right and interest to him.

Mr. Reader shewed cause on the part of the plaintiff against the rule. He submitted to the Court that there were three questions to be considered in this case:—the first, whether any action of damages would lie for an infringement of literary property since the statute of 8 Anne, c. 19.—secondly, if such action would lie, whether it could be maintained, without the work having been entered at Stationers' Hall previous to its publication; and thirdly, whether the plaintiff had not abandoned his exclusive right and interest in the work, by sending it forth into the world without affixing his name to it.

The statute enacted, "that any book or books, the copy or copies of which were not transferred to any bookseller, or other person or persons, should be printed by the author for his own benefit for the term of twenty-one years; and that any person who should sell, publish, or expose to sale, such book or books during that time, without the consent of the author, such should forfeit the same, to be damaged and used as waste paper, and should also forfeit for every sheet one penny, one half to the Queen, and the other half to any informer."

The first part of this clause, he contended, vested in the Author of any work an absolute right, for a certain period, to print and reprint it;

it; and the second part declared the invasion of that right an offence, and inflicted certain penalties: but notwithstanding the statute inflicted those penalties, still an Author was intitled to pursue his remedy at common law. He admitted it to be an incontrovertible position, that where a statute created an offence, and prescribed a particular remedy, the mode prescribed must be pursued; but in this case, he maintained, the offence created by the act was distinct and independent of the injury done the Author, and that therefore he was intitled to a separate action.

Upon the second question, he argued, that the mere act of entering a literary work at Stationers'-hall, was only intended to subject a person who printed the work of another to the penalties inflicted by the statute, and by no means operated to the preclusion of that remedy at common law, to which an Author was intitled, for the infringement of a right given him by statute. With regard to the third question, he urged a variety of arguments, to prove that an Author's printing a work, without affixing his name to the title-page, was by no means a dereliction of his interest. He observed, that a young Author, without the least intention of abandoning his work in common to the world, might be actuated to the concealment of his name by that modesty which made him diffident of success. It was no ways uncommon for an author to conceal his name till a second or third edition of his production. Again, an author's first piece might have been unsuccessful, by which means his name, if it had been published, would have become unpopular; consequently an author so situated, would have the best reason for with-holding his name, till the Public had estimated the merit of his work, without prejudice. For these reasons, Mr. Reader insisted the judgment ought to remain for the plaintiff.

Mr. Marriott argued in support of the Rule. The scope of his arguments went to infer, that the statute having given a particular penalty for the infringement of an author's right, no action could lay at common law.

Lord Kenyon observed, that on a question of this kind, it could not but be the wish of every Court to afford the utmost protection to learned men. It was upon this principle, that on a former occasion in the House of Lords, a great and enlightened man had even gone the length of saying, the right of an author to his works ought not to be limited to any period. His arguments, however, had not prevailed, and the duration of an author's right had been limited to a determinate period. No doubt the legislature had acted right, but this question he would not enter into. The question here was, whether the plaintiff was bottomed on the common law, and on principles of morality, to ask for a remedy for an infringement of his right within the term allowed him by the statute? The preamble expressed, that the statute was for the encouragement of learning and learned men, and provided, that the party should have the sole right of printing his works for a certain number of years. That right, therefore, created by the statute, gave the plaintiff an action to recover it at common law; for the language of the common law uniformly was, that if a man had a right, he of course had an action. It was said, if the statute had stopped at the mere creation of the right, there could have been no doubt as to the plaintiff being entitled to his action; but it had gone farther, and in the same breath prescribed a remedy, and therefore that

that ſuch remedy was the only one to be applied. His Lordſhip ſaid, if he could bring his mind to think that ſuch could have been the intention of the legiſlature, he would readily have ſubſcribed to it; but he conceived the penalties in the ſtatute were nothing more than accumulative terrors, ſuperadded to the remedy by common law, in order that men might not dare to invade the property of others. If it were otherwiſe, how incompetent would the penalty be? He would not dwell on the ſmallneſs of the ſum, but even that ſum, ſmall as it was, was not ſecured to the author, for any perſon might bring an action, and, beyond a doubt, the pendency of an action by a common informer would be a bar to any action of the author's, founded upon the ſtatute. His Lordſhip was convinced the legiſlature had no ſuch intention; and if it had not, it got rid of the whole of the queſtion. The penalties and forfeitures in the act were merely *ex abundanti cautela*; the legiſlature thought perhaps, as the law ſtood, it was not ſufficient, and it was doing right to add additional penalties. He was clear, that as every right had a remedy, the judgment ought to be for the plaintiff.

The other Judges concurred in his Lordſhip's ſentiments: accordingly the rule was diſcharged, and the plaintiff had judgment.

SUMMARY OF THE TRIAL OF ROBERT EARL OF KINGSTON,

At the Parliament Houſe, for the alledged murder of Henry Gerrard Fitzgerald, Eſq. the 18th of May, 1798. See our Magazine for December, page 113. Vol. XI.

ABOUT ten o'clock the priſoner was brought (by the Conſtable of the Caſtle of Dublin) with the axe before him to the Parliament-houſe, and conveyed to the room appointed for him. Shortly after eleven in the forenoon, the Lord Chancellor came down to the Houſe of Lords, and being ſeated on the woolſack and prayers ended, his Lordſhip directed the order of the day (which was, that the Houſe ſhould proceed on ſaid trial) to be read, which being done, the Houſe adjourned to the Court appointed for the trial.

The Lords, Judges, and Aſſiſtants of the Houſe came in order, two and two, (beginning with the Juniors in rank) to the Court erected in the Houſe of Commons, with maces before them, and after them the Lord High Steward (the Lord Chancellor) with maces before him, beſides his own Serjeant and Purſe Bearer, with Ulſter King at Arms, and Black Rod, bearing the Staff. Each Lord and the others after obeiſance made to the throne, took their places, the Lords on their reſpective benches; the Judges and other Aſſiſtants at the table in the center of the Houſe; the Serjeants at Arms kneeling two on each ſide the throne. Then the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery on the right, and the Clerk of the Crown in the King's Bench on the left, making three reverences to the Lord High Steward, came up to his ſeat, and there both kneeling, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery delivered the commiſſion or the office of High Steward to his Grace, who delivered it to the Clerk of the Crown of the King's Bench to read, and then they both in the ſame manner went back to their ſeats at the table, and proclamation being made for ſilence, the Clerk of the Crown of the King's Bench read the commiſſion; then Ulſter, and the Uſher, who held the Staff, making three reverences to his Grace, Ulſter, on his knees, preſented him the white Staff, which

which his Grace delivered to the Usher, who likewise kneeled to hold the same; then the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery read the certiorari to the Judges or Commissioners before whom the indictment was found at last Assizes at Cork, to return the same into the House of Lords, with the return.

The Constable of Dublin Castle then brought the Prisoner to the bar (having been previously commanded by proclamation so to do) with the axe born on his left hand, the edge from him. His Grace the Lord High Steward (with leave of the House) having ordered the Judges to be covered, addressed the Prisoner in a short but elegant speech; in tendency to apprise the noble Prisoner of the cause of his being brought there; the great reliance which must be placed by all parties on the impartiality and honour of so great and august a tribunal. His Grace touched slightly on the distinctions which the law has made in cases of homicide, and assured the Prisoner that if the evidence brought his case within any of the mitigated cases of homicide, there could be no doubt their Lordships would extend to him the full benefit of the law; and then his Grace directed the indictment to be read to the noble Prisoner, which was done by the Clerk of the Crown of the King's Bench, and the Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and for trial put himself on his Peers; upon which proclamation was made for the prosecutors to come forth, and make good the charge in the indictment; but none appearing, his Grace called upon the Prisoner's Counsel (Mess. Curran and Sabrin) to know if notice had been given to the widow, and next of kin of the deceased, and to the Attorney General, to which the Counsel answered in the affirmative, and then produced two witnesses to prove the fact; whereupon proclamation was again made for the Prosecutors to appear, but not appearing, the House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament (the noble Prisoner by order of the House, being first removed from the bar.)

The House being resumed, his Grace said, that in as much as no evidence was produced against the Prisoner, his Grace presumed that their Lordships on their return to the Court would agree unanimously in a verdict of acquittal. The Law Judges and Assistants returned in the same order as before to the place of trial; and having respectively taken their places, and proclamation being made for silence, his Grace mentioned to the House, that though it was clear that a verdict of acquittal must be given, yet the solemnity of the occasion required that the opinion of each Lord should be taken in order, beginning with the Junior, and so on to the Senior; which being done, and each Noble Lord having declared upon his honour, (laying his right hand on the breast) that the Noble Prisoner was not guilty, the Constable of Dublin Castle was by proclamation ordered to bring his Prisoner to the bar; which being complied with, his Grace informed the Prisoner of the verdict, and expressed his satisfaction that so foul a charge had been removed by the unanimous verdict of their Lordships, and apprized the Noble Prisoner that he was then discharged, paying his fees. The Earl of Kingston, after bowing to his Grace, and then to the House, withdrew, and his Grace the High Steward dissolved his commission, by breaking his staff, and then the Lords, Judges, and Assistants, returned to the Chamber of Parliament, in the order in which they came.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, and High Sheriffs attended upon

upon the occaſion; and peace-officers were ſtationed at the doors of the Houſes of Parliament; a party of the army were placed in the ſtreets to prevent interruption from carriages.

THE FEAST OF WIT;
OR,
SPORTSMAN'S HALL.

COPY OF A LETTER TO THE PRINTER OF THE READING MERCURY.

MR. PRINTER,

SINCE the preſent military mania has ſeized the inhabitants of this once peaceable town, I have not had one minute's happineſs: you muſt know the infection very ſoon ſpread itſelf into my family; my huſband, who was what is called *a good ſort of man*, and would do *whatever I bid him*, is now become a very tyrant. If I aſk him for a few guineas for a new gown [you know, Mr. Printer, a tradeſman's wife ought to *go decent*], he makes me no other reply but *quick march!* If he wants his dinner, he bids me *order arms*, and his ſupper muſt be got ready in *ordinary time.* We had a few friends to dine with us laſt Sunday, and inſtead of ſaying grace decently, as he uſed to do, he called out *attention—handle arms*; and his grace after dinner is now *ſhut pans!* Yet if I offer to expoſtulate with him on account of his extravagance, he tells me, he'll give me ſuch a *volley* as ſhall *bring my rear rank to cloſe order*; but this is nothing to the confuſion it makes in the houſe: not a *mop, broom*, or *ſpit*, in ſhort any thing that has a handle to it, but goes to rack; he miſtakes every thing of the kind for a *muſket*, and the ſervants are all as mad as himſelf. It was but yeſterday that I caught him in the back warehouſe teaching them what he calls the *manual.* The cook was furniſhed with a ſpit, the houſemaid had ſhouldered my beſt hair broom, and John, the porter, was *preſenting arms* with the ſhop-ſcraper; my ſon, Jackey, formed the *light infantry* at a diſtance, *trailing arms* with the poker, while my good man gave the word of command; indeed they had ſecreted themſelves ſo effectually that I ſhould never have found them but for the noiſe they made in *marching* and *countermarching*; however, as I *ſurprized* them before they could *recover arms*, or *prime and load*, I very ſoon *broke the line*, and put the whole *regiment to flight.*—But this, Mr. Printer, is not the worſt misfortune that I expect from this rage for *manœuvring*, for, between you and I, I am afraid we ſhall manœuvre away all our cuſtomers. My huſband has laid aſide all his former modeſty, and talks in the true *military ſtyle of importance.* I heard him call the other day to the great man at the other end of the town, whom he ſcarce before dared to look at, *how is't Comrade?* and when 'Squire Gawkey called to let us know *he had not forget the bill he owed us of about two years ſtanding*, inſtead of thanking the *gentleman*, as *tradeſmen*, you know, *ought* to do, he ſhut to the door, and bid the coachman *to the right wheel.* This very morning I was obliged to ſend Juſtice Bubble's *houſekeeper* (*a very pretty kind of a woman*) away, becauſe nobody could be found to ſerve her; my huſband was gone to *drill* in the Town-hall, my ſon was *wheeling to the right by diviſions*, and *forming platoons* in the Forbury; the ſhopman was *exerciſing incog.* in a neighbour's garden a few doors off, and the porter was *priming and loading* in the pantry. The only com-

comfort I feel, is, that my husband is not the only one that is thus altered. I happened to ask Mr. Squeeze'm, an old neighbour of ours in a brown George, what news there was? and he answered, *blue with a red collar*; and another, on my asking the price of a piece of dimity, assured me *nothing became a soldier so much as white pantaloons.*

Perhaps, Mr. Printer, you are yourself occasionally employed in *priming* and in handling the *pike*, as well as in distributing the *primer* and *pica*: if so, I expect you will order me to *right-aboutface and retreat*. I shall, therefore, only add that I shall, like my husband, but in a different sense, *support arms* in the hope that this will be a short inconvenience; that our enemies will be convinced by this universal display of patriotic spirit, that Englishmen have but one hand and one heart in repelling from their coasts the ravagers of Europe, the destroyers of order and security, and the scourges of human nature.

BARBARA BLUNDERBUSS.

Gun-street, next Castle-street,
Reading, May 15, 1798.

Matrimony is a *lottery*—in which a *good temper* may be said to be the *highest prize*.—A bridegroom, in Staffordshire, who had been just married one quarter of the honey-moon, received a *striking* proof of the *force* of his wife's *affections* last week; the good lady having broke his head with a candlestick.—This poor fellow has, we fear, drawn a *blank*.

ANECDOTE.

The Doctor of Admiral Onslow's ship, is remarkable for prescribing sea water on all occasions for the complaints of the crew, and lately returning with Sir Richard Onslow, and some of the Officers from Yarmouth, where they had been to dinner, the Doctor being quite groggy fell off the jetty head into the sea, when one of the crew standing by, and ever mindful of the Doctor's regimen, instantly tapped the Admiral on the shoulder, exclaiming, "Your honour, shiver my topsails, if our Doctor has not tumbled into his own medicine chest."

An elderly matron, about a fortnight ago, happening to fall asleep in a church near Sheffield, a bible with large clasps, which she held on her knee, dropt from her hands, the noise of which disturbing her, the good old lady exclaimed—"*What! you've broke another jug, you bitch! have you?*"

One Terence M'Manus, in the North of Ireland, lately committed for sheep-stealing, writes an account to his friend, in the following words: "As we wished to have sum mutton to our turnups, we went to Squire Carrol's, who had more sheep than his neibors, they were very wilde, and the pasture very big, and we were obliged to take a new method to entice them by force to come near us. As this method may be of sum sarvice to you to no, I think it my duty to tell you of it. Pat Duggan and me rapt ourselves up in hay, and as the sheep came round to ate it, we cut their troats; but a sarch being being made, five hind quarters belonging to too of em wer found in my cabin."

We copy the following from the *original*, which (at the writer's earnest *request*) was *exposed* for several days in the coffee-room at *Kendal*:

"To the Gentlemen of thee Coffee of Kendal &cc

"Whereas from the Threats of a daring and alert Enemy our Country

Country is threat'nd with an Invasion *and* tatol overthrow (of) all regularr Gornment we his Majesty;s layal and patriotic Subjects whose names are hereunto subscred do hereunto subscreibe the yearly sums until an equitable and reasonable piece can be obtain'd for the protection of our Trade and the support of our Constution Confirmed the Sums following

" viz—Thos A—of—— *l s d*
Cl—— 2-2-0."

Of the *patriotism* of this gentleman there can be no doubt; of his *literary* attainments, our readers will form their own opinion:—we have only just to hint, that *he*, like Lingo, is " *more* than a *scholar*."—He is, and has long been, " a *master* of *scholars!*"

RETORT.

A man seeing in the street *des Petits Peres*, an old woman, who drove some asses, said, " Adieu, mother of asses." " Adieu, adieu, my son," answered she. The man felt his ears grow as he walked along.

A COMPLETE BULL

Ascribed to Counsellor Egan, at the Irish bar. Meeting his nurse, who asked him charity, he said, " No, d—n you, I shall give you nothing!" The nurse astonished, asked him what she had done to offend him?—" By J—s," said the Counsellor, " I was a fine boy, and you changed me!"

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

ANECDOTE.

A Gentleman exceedingly fond of hunting, once running a fox, the dogs being in full cry up the side of a comb, where the echo gave the various tones a striking effect, met a friend, to whom, after the usual salutations, he observed, " what heavenly music!" " heavenly music!" exclaimed the other, looking up and listening, " why I cannot hear any thing for the noise of those damned hounds."

In one of the Dublin Papers is announced the marriage of " Michael Sullivan, of the Blarney Paper-mills, Cork, to Johanna Connell, aged *twelve years, three feet three inches* high."

A woman named Tall, *forty inches in height*, without any deformity, was on Wednesday, May 23, at the apartments of her husband, No. 9, Cupid's-court, Golden-lane, Old-street, delivered of a male child, *twenty-two inches* in length, and weighing *five pounds ten ounces*.

The hounds of Sir W. Rowley, of Tendring-hall, in Suffolk, have in that county killed fifty brace of foxes this season.

Stephen Hunt, a farmer of East Wellow, Wilts, lately swallowed *five dozen raw eggs*, for a trifling wager, at a public-house in Salisbury, in the short space of *eleven minutes!*—four minutes within the time allowed. The above Stephen Hunt has since offered to bet ten guineas that he will eat two hundred and fifty eggs, and drink a bottle of wine, within an hour; but the gentleman to whom he made the offer, very properly declined encouraging such beastly gormandizing.

A curious circumstance is recorded by a tomb-stone in Boxley

Church Yard, in Kent. Thomas Broughton, Efq. was confined in his family houfe, of Allingham, in the reign of Hen. VIII. without any means of fubfiftence, except a cat that regularly caught a pigeon, and brought it daily to her mafter, whofe life was thus preferved by this domeftic and affectionate animal.

On tht 24th of April was decided a bet between Thomas Stoughton, Efq. of Pont-Pool, and John Miers, Efq. of Cadoxton, for one hundred guineas, that the mare of the latter did not go on the Welfh roads fifty miles in five hours: the mare performed the above diftance in four hours and thirty-two minutes with great eafe; the firft mile fhe trotted in three minutes and an half, and the laft mile in four minutes and three feconds.

The ftraight fword, in preference to the Scimetar, is moft generally adopted by our new-raifed cavalry. Its fuperior utility has been found particularly in the moment of charging the enemy. For a troop thus armed with ftraight fwords, well directed between the ears of the horfe, have always conquered a like force armed with fcimetars. The fword arm derives fuch energy from the velocity of the horfe as to render its effects irrefiftible by an opponent who almoft inftantaneoufly falls transfixed with this formidable weapon.

It was with this weapon General Eliott's light horfe performed fuch prodigies of valour and execution in the German war, which ended in 1763.

NATURAL HISTORY.

On Tuefday the 19th of April, a cat at Edinburgh, brought for a kitten of the following curious defcription:—It has eight legs and four ears, two of the latter are clofe together on the top of the head, the others in the ufual places. From the naval backwards, it feparates, and has all the parts complete of two, one male, and the other female. The fore parts are thofe of a fingle animal, except the ears and legs. It was haired and full grown, and probably had come into the world alive.

ROYAL EXERCISES.

From the Perfian Akbar, Lucknow, October 18.

His Highnefs Navaub Mirza Vizier Ali Khan, Bahauder, has for fome days paft, in order to exercife his arm, and by practice to acquire an effectual ufe of the fword, been in the habit of daily ordering from the ftables five horfes and a couple of bullocks; for the fame purpofe he has lately cut down five tygers, the fame number of bears, and two or three neel guys.

PHENOMENON.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FISH.

On Wednefday the 23d of May was caught, by one of the Whitburn Fifhermen, a remarkably large fkate, which was fold in Sunderland market. It meafured five feet fix inches acrofs the back from the extremity of each fin, and weighed 14 ftone and a quarter. It was much larger than any fifh of that fpecies defcribed by Ray and other naturalifts. Another fkate was found in its belly, which the fifhermen defcribe as refembling the feat of a common chair.

POETRY.

POETRY.

THE HIGH COURT OF DIANA.

ODE

Upon Herne's Oak *being cut down, in the Spring of* 1796.

"There is an old tale goes, that Herne, the
"Hunter,
"Some time a Keeper here, in Windsor
"Forest,
"Doth all the Winter time, at still mid-
"night,
"Walk round about an oak," &c.

Shakespeare's
Merry Wives of Windsor.

WITHIN this dell, for many an age,
Herne's oak uprear'd its antique head:—
Oh! most unhallow'd was the rage,
Which tore it from its native bed!

The storm that stript the forest bare
Would yet refrain this tree to wrong;
And Time himself appeared to spare
A fragment he had known so long.

'Twas mark'd with popular regard,
When fam'd Elizabeth was Queen;
And Shakespeare, England's matchless Bard,
Made it the subject of a scene.

So honour'd, when in verdure drest,
To me the wither'd trunk was dear;
As, when the warrior is at rest,
His trophied armour men revere.

That nightly *Herne* walk'd round this oak,
"The superstitious old received *"
And what they of his outrage spoke,
The rising age in fear believ'd.

* *Shakespeare.*

The Hunter, in his morning range,
Would not the tree with lightness view;
To him *Herne's* legend, passing strange,
In spite of scoffers, still seem'd true.

Oh, where were all the *Fairy* crew,
Who revels kept in days remote,
That round the oak no spell they drew,
Before the axe it's fibres smote?

Could wishes but ensure the power,
The tree again its head should rear;
Shrubs fence it with a fadeless bower,
And these *inscriptive* lines appear:—

"Here, as wild Avon's Poet stray'd"—
Hold!—let me check this feeble strain—
The spot by Shakespeare sacred made,
A verse like mine would but profane!

IMITATION OF STERNE, A PARODY.

PITY the sorrows of a poor old Mare,
Whose trembling limbs scarce keep her on the ground,
Whose wearied days are lengthened to despair,
For I am lame and wretchedly unsound.

This farce skin my poverty betides,
Ah! once Alas! the sleekest of the stud;
And many a furrow in my spur-worn sides,
Has been the channel to a sea of blood.

Yon ale-house sign erected near the wood,
With tempting aspect drew me from the road;
To shelter there, for entertainment good,
For man and horse was painted on the board.

Hard

Hard is the fate of the infirm and poor!
Here as I crav'd a handful of their hay;
An oftler drove me from the ftable door,
To feek again my folitary way.

Oh! take me to yon hovel's ftraw-built fhed,
Keen blows the wind, and piercing is the cold!
Oh fpare fome litter for a fcanty bed,
For I am lame and miferably old.

Should I reveal the fources of my pain,
How long I've borne oppreffion's direful fway;
Your hand would not withhold fome little grain,
And I in humble gratitude fhould neigh.

Myfelf defcended from the nobleft race,
Oft from Newmarket's courfe the palm have borne;
Or fun the foremoft in the joyful chafe,
When called to action by the fprightly horn.

Hard riding makes the ftouteft horfe decline,
Hard riding brought me to the fate you fee;
May your own horfe's lot be ne'er like mine,
The foal of famine and of mifery.

Doomed to draw fand I labour'd thro' the day,
With toil oppref's'd to earn my mafter's bread;
Then turn'd adrift this dreary wafte to ftray,
Unheeded, unhoufed, and worft of all, unfed.

Blind Dobin, late companion of my age,
Oft did the cruel whip his carcafe flea,
Fell, ftumbling fell, fad victim to blind rage,
And left the cart to cruelty and me.

Pity the forrows, &c. &c.

XIPHELIO.

THE CONSOLATION.

AN EPIGRAM.

AS Bob with friend Jack fat over their glafs,
They talk'd of their loves and amours,
Says Bob, " I'm in love with a beautiful lafs,
" Who's coquetifh, and well knows her " powers.
" But here lies the devil," adds he with long face,
" Which makes my heart often full fore;
" I've at leaft twenty rivals, and am in " difgrace,
" And perhaps there may come twenty " more.

" O! be not difmay'd, tho' there be fuch " profufion,
" Of Rivals," fays Jack, " you'll be firft;
" For whenever a girl has fo many to choofe " on,
" She commonly chooses the worft."

THE HIBERNIAN BLUNDER. A TALE.

IN the laft Englifh Lottery poor Pat bought a fhare,
With the money he'd fav'd of his wages laft year.
Home he hied with his ticket to Suke who could read,
To know the contents, and how to proceed.
He found " of fuch beneficial chance he'd " have fhare,
" As there fhould be drawn," but Sukey ftopp'd here.
'Twas not lack of learning, but only for fun,
She gave him his ticket, and thought it was done.
Ah! hard-hearted maid thus a lover to teaze,
For he thought he would get fhare of what chance he pleafed.
A little time after with pleafure he found,
That a prize had come up, a fweet ten thoufand pound!
" By Jafus" fays he, " but to have fhare " of this,
" Is a thing which I think will be not " much amifs."
To the office he goes and demanded his Share!
" Here, look at my paper, you'll fee its all fair."
The clerk he examin'd, " why Sir, to be " frank,
" Your number's undoubtedly come a " blank!"
" A blank!" replied Teague, " why what " mean you by that?
" I've come for my fhare by the fhoul of " St. Pat;
" I'll have it, or ere I go out of your door,
" And why wont I, you fwindling fon of " a W—e."
The clerk then explain'd it, but Pat would not hear,
He threat'ned to quod him! this put Pat in fear.
At laft he walk'd off in a terrible ftorm,
Swore the Englifh would promife, but never perform.

SHOOTING

SHOOTING SWALLOWS.

AT eve when o'er the waters shining face
The swallows swift the various insects chase,
With flight irregular, they dart oblique,
And on the wave their rapid pinions strike:
The watchful marksmen standing near the pond,
Attentive views them as they glide along;
When, from the rest, selected in their speed,
One luckless bird is singled out to bleed.
Now aiming quickly, he with ready skill,
Describes the mazes of the swallow's wheel;
Th' unequal course with care does he pursue,
And holds at length the doubtful level true.
The tube with speed conveys the leaden death,
And choaks with blood the wounded victim's breath. E, M.

THE NIGHTINGALE AND GLOW-WORM.

A Nightingale, that all day long
Had cheer'd the village with his song,
Nor yet at eve his note suspended;
But, when the even tide was ended,
Began to feel, as well he might,
The keen demands of appetite;
When, looking eagerly around,
He spied far off, upon the ground,
A something shining in the dark,
And knew the glow-worm by his spark;
So stooping down from hawthorn top,
He thought t' have put him in his crop;
The worm, aware of his intent,
Harangu'd him thus, right eloquent:

"Did you admire my lamp," quoth he,
"As much as I your minstrelsy,
"You would abhor to do me wrong,
"As much as I to spoil your song;
"For 'twas the self-same power divine
"Taught you to sing and me to shine,
"That you with music, I with light,
"Might beautify and cheer the night."

The songster heard his short oration,
And, warbling out his approbation,
Releas'd him, as my story tells,
And found a supper somewhere else.

Hence jarring sectaries may learn
Their real int'rest to discern:
That brother should not war with brother,
And worry and devour each other;
But sing and shine by sweet consent,
Till life's poor transient night is spent;
Respecting, in each other's case,
Their gifts from nature, pow'rs and place.

Those Christians best deserve the name
Who studiously make peace their aim;
Peace, both the duty and the prize
Of him that creeps and him that flies.

SONG,
IN THE CUMBERLAND DIALECT.
[FROM RALPH'S POEMS.]

O What a deal of Beauties rare
Leeve down in Caldew's valley!
Yet theere not yen 'at can compare
Wi' bonny smurkin Sally.

O' Fortunes great my dad oft tells,
But I cry shally-wally:
I mind nae Fortunes, nor ought else—
My heart's sae set o' Sally.

Let others round the teable sit
At fairs—and drink and rally;
While to a corner snug I git,
And kiss and bark wi' Sally.

Some lads court fearful hard, yet still
Put off—and drive and dally;
The Priest, neest Sunday—if she will,
May publish me and Sally.

O how my heart would jump for joy,
To lead her up the ally!
And with what courage would I cry
"I Thomas take thee Sally."

And sud not we a bargain strike?
I's seer our tempers tally:
For deuce a thing can Thomas like,
But just what likes his Sally.

I's seek, and waite not what to de;
The doctor and his galley—
Pots will not signify a flea;—
O—send off hand for Sally.

EPILOGUE,
WRITTEN BY M. G. LEWIS, ESQ. M. P.
SPOKEN BY MRS. JORDAN.

ONCE more no heiress, lost my new estate,
Sure none e'er felt more sudden turns of fate!

Hard lot of Actors, who of millions vapour,
When ah! those millions but exist on paper!
No soul, save Hamlet, on dramatic ground
Will "take the *Ghost's* word for a thousand pound;"
And Denmark's Queen in vain would search the town
To raise on all her jewels half-a-crown.
Frail is our wealth, as those gay glitt'ring toys
We see in sunshine blown by sportive boys;
How light they float! what brilliant hues they take!
But ah! how soon the beauteous bubbles break!

Yet though my fabled treasures live no more,
And all my golden dreams at once are o'er,
I still am rich, while of your smiles possest,
Nor wish more wealth, if with your favour blest.
That's an estate, on which with joy I seize;
My claim to hold it is—my wish to please;
And should that wish to-night have made impression,
I hope your hands will prove me in possession.

Hold! a new thought now merits contemplation!
Long I've *amus'd*, what if I *serve* the nation?
Since foes our isle now threaten to invade,
Peers, peasants, sons of law, and sons of trade,
Unite in one great cause, and mount the bold cockade.
Now ev'ry taylor's breast with ardour glows
To trim the jackets of our boasting foes:
Now printers swear to fight, there needs no pressing,
And barbers hope to give the French a dressing:
E'en on these boards Bellona holds command,
And forms in Drury Lane a warlike band;
And soon th' invaders shall be made to tremble
By General Bannister, and Marshal Kemble,
But when this virtuous fire, this glorious rage,
Inflames alike the bar, the shop, the stage,
In females shall no patriot zeal be shewn?
It shall!—I'll raise an army of my own;
And Fame's loud trump shall praise in martial strain
The valiant Actresses of Drury-lane.
Oh! glorious thought! It shall be so! Away!
"My soul's in arms, and eager for the fray."
Already see th' invader's courage droops,
For Siddons heads our Amazonian troops;
Onwards we march, while, to protect our Corps,
Blue Beard's huge elephant trots on before.
Heard you that shout?—Miss Pope and Mrs. Bland
Have forc'd the hostile vanguard sword in hand!
No threats, no danger can suffice to damp
The zeal of Generals Powell and De Camp!
And oh! with transport hear those clamours speak,
That Buonaparte's vanquish'd——by Miss Leak!
The foes give way! they fly—the day's our own!
Safe is our freedom, firm our Sovereign's Throne!
Shout, Britons, shout; and make the welkin ring!
ENGLAND FOR EVER, AND GOD SAVE THE KING!

But hold!—In our dramatic troops, I find
As yet no special post to me assign'd!
When all our dames and damsels take the field,
Now draw the trigger, now the broad-sword wield,
Possess'd of nerves as strong, and zeal as fervent,
What shall I be?—your very humble servant!

LINES

SPOKEN BY MR. SMITH,

After his appearance in the character of CHARLES SURFACE, in the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, for the benefit of Mr. King.

(See page 94 in this Month's Magazine.)

IF you approve, what task can be too hard,
Of your applause to gain the rich reward?
That hope in view, doubts threaten here in vain,
My spirits glow—Charles is himself again!
Yet hold——
If friendship's voice speaks warmly to the heart,
And tempts your veteran to a youthful part,
Oh! soften censure, where you can't commend,
And, when you judge the ACTOR, spare the FRIEND.